FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 128

3 July 1986

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BULGARIAN-USSR AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU011247 Sofia BTA in English 1214 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. are promoting successfully their cooperation in agriculture and the food industry. It helps meet important targets on the long-term programme for economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000. This assessment is contained in the 1986 cooperation protocol signed here today between the National Agro-Industrial Union, the Food Industry Association, and the Agricultural Academy, on the one side, and the U.S.S.R. State Agro-Industrial Committee and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, on the other.

Both the document and the talks held here centred on the utilization of the two countries' experience in improving the structure and the management of agro-industrial complexes. Emphasis is laid on the important role of the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technological Progress of the C.M.E.A. Member countries up to the Year 2000, and above all of the tasks set in the area of biotechnologies, agricultural electronization and setting up joint research teams and science-and-industry associations. An agreement was reached on signing a branch programme on the promotion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries in the field of agro-industrial complexes up to the year 2000.

Two agreements were also signed. The agreement on techno-scientific cooperation in the 1986-1990 period between the National Agro-Industrial Union and the Food Industry Association, on the one side, and the U.S.S.R. Agro-Industrial Committee, on the other, envisages the carrying out of joint research and development and the formation of Bulgaro-Soviet research teams. The other agreement provides for the establishment of a joint research laboratory in dairy cattle breeding.

Today Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, and Mr. Andrew Lukanov, first deuty premier, received Minister Aleksandr Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Agro-Industrial Committee.

RUMORS OF IMPENDING PRICE INCREASES DENIED

AU021819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] In recent days, in Sofia and other cities people have been speaking about a forthcoming increase in the prices of some foodstuffs. In line with this, a BTA representative approached Petur Balevski, chairman of the Committee on Prices at the Council of Ministers, who said: I would like to state categoricllly that no correction in the retail prices of any foodstuffs is being discussed or prepared; no such correction is forthcoming. This applies to foodstuffs and other goods. It is true tht the credulity of some citizens has prompted them to purchase unusually large quantities of sugar, oil, flour, cigarettes, and so forth. However, the trade network has a sufficient quality of goods. There are not enough goods at certain places, this is merely the result of organizational weaknesses. Our economy is developing at a stable pace and has enough reserves of consumer goods, something which guarantees the regular supply of the population.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY GREEK INTERIOR MINISTER

Talks With Strougal Reviewed

LD261801 Prague CTK in English 1140 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 26 (CTK) -- Greek Interior Minister Agamemnon Koutsogiorges has said that this talks with Czechoslovak officials confirmed the interest of both sides in strengthening cooperation and expanding their relations based on mutual advantage and respect.

In an interview for CTK at the close of his four-day visit to Czechoslovakia, Minister Koutsogiorges said his meeting with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal had indicated the great importance for the development of bilateral relations of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou's visit to Czechoslovakia two years ago. He stressed that the two countries are agreed on the effort to halt the arms race, they are against the arms race being moved into outer space and support the establishment of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe.

Referring to bilateral relations, the Greek minister stressed the need for a more effective use of possibilities existing in trade and in cooperation in the economy, science, technology and culture.

The Greek government seeks to introduce the most effective possible system of local administration in the country, the Greek minister said and spoke with appreciation of Czechoslovakia's system of local administration. He said he was convinced that the reciprocal visits by the Czech and Slovak interior ministers to Greece, planned for the nearest future, will help enhance Czechoslovak-Greek cooperation.

Bilak Receives Official

LD261759 Prague CTK in English 1227 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 26 (CTK) -- Greek Interior Minister and member of the Panhellenic Socialist Union Central Committee Agamemnon Koutsogiorges was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak here today.

The two officials stated that the good cooperation between the two parties helps promote relations between the two countries and their nations, and is a contribution towards their joint struggle for strengthening world peace, and called for a further expansion of relations between the two parties.

Vasil Bilak and Agamemnon Koutsogiorges stressed their countries' endeavour to halt the arms, and voiced support for efforts aimed at disarmament, the liquidation of nuclear weapons and at preventing the militarization of space.

The two representatives said that respect for the independent development of the individual countries helps to strengthen European and world security and promote mutually beneficial cooperation.

Visit Ends; Minister Departs

LD261820 Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 26 (CTK) -- Greek Interior Minister Agamemnon Koutsogiorges ended his visit to Czechoslovakia today and left Prague, seen off at the airport by his Czech colleague Josef Jung.

The Greek minister came to Czechoslovakia on June 23 to learn about the structure, organization and management of state administration in this country. He was received during his stay by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and other officials.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER URBAN SPEAKS ON EXPORTS

LD261317 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia's exports to socialist countries will rise by 22-25 per cent and to non-socialist countries by 15 per cent by the year 1990, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban stated here today.

Evaluating the prospects of Czechoslovakia's economic cooperation with socialist and non-socialist countries in the 8th Five-Year-Plan period (1986-90) at the plenary session of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the minister pointed out that goods exchange with socialist countries accounts for about three-quarters of the country's foreign trade. In the past five years it increased by more than 50 per cent - with the Soviet Union by 87 per cent, with Bulgaria by 97 per cent, with Cuba by 100 per cent and with China by 150 per cent.

The growth rate of Czechoslovakia's exports to socialist countries in the current five-year-plan period will be about half that of the previous five years. In the past, the growth of goods exchange was ensured mainly by raw materials and semifinished products but this sphere is now practically exhausted. If Czechoslovakia wants to ensure further raw material resources for the future, it must actively participate in the construction of new production and processing facilities, Bohumil Urban said.

An example of this is Czechoslovakia's participation in the construction of the Yamburg gas pipe-line, and in the use of new iron ore deposits in Krivoy Rog in the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia has also provided means for the continuation of sulphur production in Poland with an aim to have its supplies secured for the long term. It participates in the development of nickel and cobalt deposits in Cuba, in the production of mineral raw materials in Mongolia, and cultivation of new rubber and coffee plantations in Vietnam. Czechoslovakia has also delivered equipment for two power-plants to China in exchange for raw materials, food and consumer goods.

The further development of goods exchange with socialist countries can be ensured only by a substantially wider cooperation and specialization, particularly in engineering, electrical engineering and in the chemical industry, Bohumil Urban stressed.

He added that Czechoslovakia will therefore support establishment of direct contacts between production enterprises of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries.

Czechoslovakia's exports to non-socialist countries rose by 13 per cent in the past five years -- to advanced capitalist states it was by 8 per cent and to the developing countries by 26 per cent, Bohumil Urban said.

The structure of Czechoslovak exports to non-socialist states is to be substantially changed in the current five-year plan period with the share of metallurgical products, rolled materials, fuels and raw wood strongly decreasing already this year. High demands are therefore placed on engineering whose production must substitute for these items. This year's plan of exports to non-socialist countries set 6 per cent higher tasks for engineering and 10-per cent higher tasks for electrical engineering compared with last year.

The minister stated that Czechoslovakia seeks a long-term and more conceptual approach in exports of machinery and equipment to capitalist countries. In this connection he mentioned the government's decision of last year which makes it possible for Czechoslovak enterprises to start joint ventures with foreign firms from socialist as well as non-socialist states. The share of foreign capital must not exceed 49 per cent. Profits can be transferred abroad, the foreign partner is expected to participate in management, and also envisaged are free prices -- all this is the framework of Czechoslovak rules and specially adjusted permits.

Bohumil Urban went on to say that Czechoslovakia intends to expand mutually advantageous forms of cooperation with the development countries, supply them with complete plants and equipment including technical aid in exchange for their home products.

The plenary session of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry discussed the results of its activity in the past five years and the activity envisaged for the 8th Five-Year-Plan period. It elected Jaroslav Jakubec, in the past 12 years deputy foreign minister and head of the section of trade with non-socialist countries, its new president.

CONFERENCE HELD ON FUEL, ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD011318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Summary] Today, the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Energy is discussing the long-range outlook for the development of the sector of fuel and energy at a conference held in Ostrava - Radvanice, attended by a whole number of economists from the sector and management officials from the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and scientific institutions. Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and energy, in opening the conference, stressed that the aim is to reappraise the attitude toward the concentration of the research and development base, as well as on a higher degree of utilization of more flexible organizational structures of the sector. Although the sector has fulfilled the tasks set for the first half of the year in terms of supply of energy, there exist reserves heat and coal, tapping of which must be tackled immediately. Above all, great structural changes are taking place in favor of nuclear energy, whose share is to be doubled by 1990. Further issues are the development of central supplies of heat and a greater utilization of natural gas, the domestic extraction of which is also to be doubled by the end of the current 5 year period.

On the other hand, coal extraction will be gradually reduced in line with Czechoslovakia's ecological program and the extraction of bituminous coal for use as a raw material will be the only one to remain at this year's level.

CTK INTERVIEWS TU OFFICIAL ON NEW MINERS' UNION

LD012255 Prague CTK in English 1133 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Prague, July 1 (CTK) -- "The Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement fully supports the targets of the International Organization of Miner (IOM) as a new independent trade union organization which defends the rights of workers in the mining industry, and works in favour of social progress and in the struggle for peace and disarmament". This point was stressed in an interview for CTK by Chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Trade Union of Workers in the Mining and Power Generating Industries Vladimir Polednik, who attended a recent session of the IOM political commission in Paris.

"Czechoslovakia was a founding member of the International Organization of Miners as an appeal to found it was lodged at an international conference of miners and power industry workers in Prague in October, 1984. The establishment of the organization last September in Paris, where the IOM Secretariat is based, manifested strengthening of the unity and solidarity of workers in the mining industry. Today, the organization has its branches in 36 countries of all continents", Vladimir Polednik said.

Asked about Czechoslovakia's share in the IOM activity, Vladimir Polednik, who is an alternate member of the Czechoslovak Community Party Central Committee and since 1984 chairman of the Trade Union of Workers in the Mining and Power Generating industries since 1984, said that Czechoslovakia presides over the Commission of Occupational Safety and Hygiene.

"It is recognition of the level of care for workers in a socialist state. We wanted our methods and experience from the sphere of social and health ensurance of miners to be used in the framework of the international organization. This point will be on the agenda of a session of this commission in Prague next October. "At the same time we are preparing for a world conference on employment in the mining industry which is to be held at the invitation of the British National Union of Mine Workers in London next November. The conference is to help solve the most urgent problems from the life of miners in capitalist and developing countries -- that means mainly organizing actions against closures of mines, dismissals, unemployment, etc.", Vladimir Polednik stressed.

CULTURAL FESTIVAL FOR RESIDENT HUNGARIANS HELD

LD301055 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The cultural festival of Hungarian working people living in Czechoslovakia culminated in Combasek yesterday with a peace rally and a gala program: in the light of peace. The festival was dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ and to the International Year of Peace. Viliam Salgovic, the head of the party and state delegation, CPSL Central Presidium member and Slovak National Council chairman, in his speech to the participants in the rally, stressed that the festival in Gombasek is a convincing reminder of the firm internationalist unity of the nations and ethnic minorities living in Czechoslovakia, which, under the Communist Party leadership, are building a happy socialist home for both the present and future generations.

3D ACADAMIES OF SCIENCES MEETING HELD IN BERLIN

Honecker Receives Academy Heads

LD021523 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, received the heads of the delegations currently participating in the 3d meeting of the presidents of the Academies of Sciences of socialist countries in the GDR for a friendly talk on Wednesday.

Erich Honecker briefed the guests on the movement of the working people, which is rich in initiatives, for the fulfilment of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. He referred to the prominent role of science in mastering the decisive tasks for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and to the importance of international socialist research cooperation. The general secretary paid tribute to the exertions of GDR scientists for closer collaboration between science and production and outlined the party's resolutions on shaping economic relations between combines and academies and colleges of the GDR.

During their meeting, the leading scientists from 11 socialist countries are discussing matters regarding the scientific community's responsibility for preserving and safeguarding peace, the close linkage between science and production, and the further development of cooperation in the areas of information and computer technology. During the friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee building, Prof Dr Werner Scheler, GDR Academy of Sciences president, and Prof Dr Anatoliy Aleksandrov, USSR Academy of Sciences president, and the presidents of the academies of the other fraternal socialist countries reported on the course and the results of the consultations thus far.

Appeal Issued at Meeting's End

LD021810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- The most important issue of the present is maintaining and safeguarding peace. This waa affirmed by the presidents of the Academies of Sciences of socialist countries at the end of their 3d meeting in Berlin today. They expressed their unqualified commitment to the special responsibility of the academies and all scientists in the solution of questions of peace and disarmament.

The comprehensive disarmament program submitted by the USSR, which foresees as an ultimate goal the complete destruction of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, met with unanimous approval. An "Appeal to the Scientists of the World" was passed unanimously in this spirit.

The presidents of the Academies of Sciences from 11 countries state in a final communique that they will do everything to support the further development of international socialist research cooperation in the spirit of the resolutions passed recently at the party congresses of the communist and workers parties of their countries and to attain a high efficiency in research work.

HORST SINDERMANN CONTINUES VISIT TO ROME

Meets Andreotti, PCI Officials

AU011237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] Rome, (ADN) -- On Wednesday [25 June] morning Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, met Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in Rome. During the talks Horst Sinderman pointed out that with the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states a number of proposals is on hand to achieve specific agreements for a gradual and controlled disarmament in both the nuclear and conventional spheres and to make the world safer.

Foreign Minister Andreotti replied that Italy has noted these proposals with interest. He endorsed the continuation of the policy of dialogue and a strategic equilibrium of armaments. The Italian foreign minister stressed the need to adhere to the SALT II and ABM treaties. Research related to the SDI program should be restricted to laboratories.

A meeting took place between Horst Sindermann and Prof Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate, at the Palazzo Madame, the seat of the Italian Senate. Central to the talks were the tense international situation, the quest for ways to defuse conflicts, and the chances for joint efforts to achieve a breakthrough at the negotiations on arms control and disarmament. Both sides noted in agreement that the dimension of a nuclear holocaust requires a new approach in international politics and an effort for joint security and that political dialogue and constructive negotiations constitute the only possible ways to a secure peace.

In the afternoon Horst Sindermann conducted talks with Achille Occhetto and Giordano Napolitano, members of the national leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] at the PCI headquarters in Rome. The two sides appreciated the traditional and fruitful relations between the PCI and SED and stressed their determination to also develop these relations in the future. They emphasized the urgency of undertaking every possible effort to prevent an arms race in outer space and to arrive at specific agreements for securing peace.

The leadership of the bilateral Italy-GDR section of the Interparliamentary Union gave a banquet for Horst Sindermann. Cocktails were served in the evening at the GDR Embassy in Rome.

Conveys Message to President

AU011235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Rome, (ADN) -- On Wednesday [25 June] morning Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, was received for talks by State President Francesco Cossiga at Castel Porziano near Rome.

The cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed by Horst Sindermann were accepted by Francesco Cossiga with gratitude and reciprocated with best wishes for the well-being of the GDR head of state. Horst Sindermann presented to the Italian state president a personal message from Erich Honecker as well as an invitation for an official visit to the GDR. Francesco Cossiga accepted the invitation with gratitude.

The interlocutors valued the high level of the relations between the GDR and Italy. Dialogue between leading politicians particularly helps to develop relations and exerts a beneficial influence on the climate in Europe. In agreement, Cossiga and Horst Sindermann voiced their concern about the exacerbated world situation and stressed that war must not be an instrument of politics. Detente and a peaceful solution of all conflicts are necessary. All states, regardless of their size or social systems, should contribute to this. Horst Sindermann affirmed that the GDR, in accordance with its alliance partners, is doing all it can to actively exploit every chance for banning the danger of war. A comprehensive approach and respect for the security interests of each side could put an end to the disastrous developments in the world provided there is a constructive response from the NATO side.

CSSR MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Received by Army General Kessler

LD011205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0947 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member, received a CSSR military delegation for a friendly talk on Tuesday. It is led by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CPCZ Central Committee member and [federal] minister of national defense. The delegation, which was welcomed with military ceremony at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport on the same day, is scheduled to visit the GDR for several days.

The meeting in the Defense Ministry concentrated on current issues in the international situation and the tasks resulting from it for both states and their armed forces in safeguarding peace and socialist achievements. In this connection, the partners in the talk asserted that they would unceasingly deepen the armed alliance and cooperation of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] and the Czechoslovak People's Army which are firmly allied to the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies. In view of the adventurous course of confrontation and arms build-up [being pursued] by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and their striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the responsibility of the soldiers of socialism in fulfilling their mission to maintain peace is growing.

Army General Kessler briefed the guests on the achievements of NVA members in the creative implementation of the class task [set] by the 11th SED Congress. This was reflected in the ambitious commitments in the competition through which the soldiers of the German workers' and peasants' state intend to attain a further increase in fighting strength and combat readiness in the second half of the year of training.

Col Gen Vaclavik presented greetings from the brothers-in-arms of the Czechoslova People's Army. He expressed the conviction that the forthcoming meetings, talks, and exchange of experiences with the members of the GDR Army will contribute toward further deepening friendship between the two parties, states, and armies.

Visits Potsdam Bezirk

LD022255 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The CSSR military delegation led by Defense Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, which is at present in the GDR, visited Potsdam Bezirk today. After a tour of the historic site of the Potsdam agreement in Cecilienhof Palace and a visit to a training center of the NPA ground forces, a brotherhood-in-arms meeting in the afternoon formed the highlight of the day. Wolfghan Henning reports:

A brotherhood-in-arms meeting was held this afternoon at the end of the second day of the visit by the CSSR military delegation to the GDR here in the NVA Julius Fucik barracks: The motorized infantry units gave Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, and Col Gen Milan Vaclavik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, a warm soldiers' greeting. After the CSSR and GDR national anthems, the commander of the hosting troop unit, Lt Col (?Armin) Schneider opened the meeting of the regimental club, which was the first to be established in the NVA in 1956 and which has had long-standing and close relations of partnership with the Ernst Thaelmann regiment of the CSSR People's Army. Army General Heinz Kessler then addressed the participants at the meeting. He stressed in his address that only a few months ago at their party congresses, the leading parties of our two countries decided on goals up to 1990 and beyond for the further shaping of advanced socialist society. They are goals, said Army General Heinz Kessler, for which it is truly worthwhile to combine all our forces even more closely in order to further raise the material and cultural living standards of our peoples and reliably protect their achievements. This is also fully in line with the will and spirit of the Budapest appeal for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of a peaceful future for our own, and other peoples.

Amid the hearty applause of the soldiers, NCO's, sergeants and officers of the regiment, Army General Heinz Kessler presented the CSSR defense minister a souvenir, a bust of Friedrich Engels. Col Gen Milan Vaclavik then took the platform. He conveyed the warm militant greetings of all members of the CSSR People's Army. Referring to the visit to the GDR by his military delegation, he stressed that the delegation has been able to convince itself at every stage of the successes of the GDR working people in socialist construction and the NVA's readiness to defend socialism. He was able to say with pleasure that the CSSR was linked to our country in a firm tie of friendship, military alliance, and cooperation, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is also a link with the traditions of the struggle of the Czechoslovak and German working classes, associated with the work of personalities such as Julius Fucik and Ernstd Thaelmann, Klement Gottwald and Wilhelm Pieck. He could say satisfactorily here at the meeting that the brotherhood-in-arms between our two people's armies was developing successfully, that it is strengthening through joint military exercises, in the exchange of experiences in training, and the political work between our Army units.

The CSSR defense minister ended his warmly applauded speech with the statement that the CSSR People's Army, like the NVA, was fulfilling the most humane task at the side of th Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. They are jointly defending socialsm and the socialist achievements of the working people. They are defending progress and peace.

Tours Training Center

LD021343 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The CSSR military delegation, led by the Defense Minister Colonel-General Milan Vaclavik, which is visiting the GDR, visited a training center of the ground forces of the National People's Army today. Accompanied by Colonel-General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of defense, the guests acquainted themselves with training methods and installations.

Earlier the delegation was received by Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Executive. A brotherhood-in-arms meeting in the afternoon will form the highlight of the 2d day of the visit.

HAGER RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD022214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- A delegation from the French Communist Party headed by Rene Le Guen, member of the Central Committee Politburo, arrived in the GDR today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation intends to familiarize itself with experiences of the SED in the mastery of the scientific-technical revolution.

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, briefed the guests on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the further shaping of advanced socialist society of the GDR. He stressed that the close linking of scientific-technical progress with the advantages of socialism is an important precondition for continuing the SED policy aimed at the people's welfare and preservation of peace. The development and application of key technologies, the integration of science and production, the education and qualifying of the working people, and the promotion of creative initiatives of the youth and new generation of scientists play a great role here.

Rene Le Guen expressed the high regard of the French Communists for the GDR's successes. He reported on the implementation of the decisions of the 25th PCF Congress and the struggle for the social and political interests of French working people. Here the assessment of the conditions of the struggle, changed through the scientific-technical revolution, and the concrete alternatives proposed by the communists are of growing importance.

Both sides agreed to continue the close, trusting cooperation and mutual exchange of experiences between the SED and PCF.

FELFE, FRG AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL VIEW COOPERATION

LD022116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Josef Ertl, president of the German Agricultural Society (DLG) of the FRG, today discussed the international situation and relations between the two German states, and especially agriculture in the GDR and the FRG. Ertl is visiting the GDR at the head of a DLG delegation.

In the business-like and constructive discussion, the two men agreed that the preservation of peace is the paramount task of our time and that everything possible must be done to prevent the arms race. They noted that the existing relations between the GDR Society for Agricultural Sciences and the DLG could be steadily expanded for mutual benefit, especially with a view to scientific-technical progress in agriculture.

Werner Felfe explained, in light of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the GDR's readiness to cooperate with all reasonable and peace-loving forces in the interest of preventing a nuclear inferno. It strongly supported the Soviet disarmament proposals and the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states. Werner Felfe reaffirmed that the GDR was in favor of further expanding relations between the two German states on the basis of the basic treaty.

Josef Ertl expressed agreement with the view that mutual relations had to be based on reason and realism and directed toward the safeguarding of peace. The deepening of relations with the GDR Society for Agricultural Sciences was very much in the interests of the DLG and its efforts were encouraged to contribute to understanding. There were sufficient starting points for concrete cooperation in implementing scientific-technical cooperation in agriculture.

Taking part in the talks were the members of the Central Committee Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs; Helmut Semmelmann, department chief in the SED Central Committee; Professor Wili Breunig, president of the GDR Society for Agricultural Sciences. Josef Ertl was accompanied by Hans-Christian Seeliger, vice president of the DLG; and other members of the board. Also pesent was Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent representation in the GDR.

This evening, Werner Felfe gave a dinner in honor of Josef Ertl.

BRIEFS

ERFURT BEZIRK COMPETITION TARGETS -- In Erfurt today, more than 1,000 of the best workers and competition initiators met with Gerhard Mueller, Politburo candidate member and 1st secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk Executive Board, on new competition targets following the 11th SED Congress. By the end of the year, 1,000 CAD/CAM work stations will be in operation. The Bezirk's construction workers want to build or modernize 13,600 apartments in 1986 -- 1,000 more than planned. Consumer goods worth M200 million will be produced in excess of the plan, involving a replacement rate of at least 40 percent. The work collectives want to achieve an increase of 6 days in net production by the end of the year. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 11 Jun 86 DW]

DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW FOR COOPERATION MEETING

LD301634 Budapest MTI in English 1458 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 30 (MTI) -- The 35th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation started at the CEMA headquarters in Moscow on Monday. The delegations are headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, co-chairmen of the committee. The Hungarian delegation includes Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. The session is attended by senior officials of the organs of central management and the managers of Soviet large-scale companies.

The main task of the session is to work out concrete measures for the implementation of the aims set during the Budapest summit meeting this June.

Further on Visit

LD020508 Budapest MTI in English 1905 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, who participated in the 35th session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and technologic-scientific cooperation in Moscow as a member of the Hungarian delegation, held bi-lateral negotiations with his Soviet partners following the session, on opportunities for further advancing industrial cooperation. He met with Erlen Pervishin, minister of telecommunications, with whom he discussed new forms of cooperation, and held talks with member of the Academy of Science Abel Gangegyan, chairman of the committee of the Soviet Academy of Sciences studying the development of the forces of production and the use of natural resources. He called upon one institute of the Ministry of Automation and the Instrument Industry where he held talks on the joint development of nuclear power station and computer protection and control systems with heads of the ministry and the institute. Laszlo Kapolyi was received by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Laszlo Kapolyi arrived home to Budapest Tuesday.

SZABO'S MEETINGS ON USSR VISIT REVIEWED

LD272214 Budapest MTI in English 1925 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Council of Agricultural Production cooperatives, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from June 23 to 27 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He held talks with Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, chairman of the Agro-Industrial Committee of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Karlov, head of department of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Committee, Ivan Kuhar [name and title as received], president of the Kolkhoz Council of the Soviet Union, and managers of several party, state, and economic organizations. Discussions were held on the agricultural policy practise of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and issues of Hungarian-Soviet agricultural and food industrial cooperation.

The talks, which took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, were attended by Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Istvan Szabo studied the agriculture of country Krasnodar and visited local scientific and production organizations.

Istvan Szabo and party, including Imre Kovacs, deputy head of department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Istvan Doboczky, deputy minister of agriculture and food, returned to Budapest Friday evening.

ACZEL-LED MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BENELUX

LD021308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] An MSZMP delegation headed by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo, has left for Luxembourg and Belgium. The delegation will hold talks with leaders of the communist and social-democratic parties of the two countries as well as with other leading politicians.

BORNEMISSZA NAMED 13TH PARTY DISTRICT 1ST SECRETARY

LD022301 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Sandor Bornemissza, previously chairman of the 13th District Council of Budapest, has become the first secretary of the party committee of the district. Gabor Deak has been relieved -- while recognizing his merits -- of his post of first secretary at the meeting of the party committee. A few days ago he was named chairman of the State Office for Youth & Sports.

BUDAPEST REPORTS STATE YOUTH, SPORTS OFFICE FORMED

LD271437 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A state youth and sports office has been formed in Hungary which will operate as an organ of national jurisdiction under the supervision of the Council of Ministers. This has been decreed by the Presidential Council. The decree will come into force as law as of next month and simultaneously the State Youth Committee and its Secretariat, as well as the National Physical Education and Sports Office will cease to exist.

The Presidential Council has comprehensively regulated the liquidation procedure of economic organizations. Henceforth, liquidation will be a procedure belonging to court jurisdiction, in which decisions come first from the Budapest court, and from the Supreme Court in the case of appeal.

A decree has also been made on recording the state population. It decides the tasks related to the direction and supervision of recording the state population.

The Presidentil Council also heard a briefing by Pal Losonczi on visits to Hungary by the Zimbabwe and Turkish heads of state.

DEFENSE, INDUSTRY MINISTRIES SIGN ON COOPERATION

AU011150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 86 p 4

[MTI report]

[Text] On Friday [27 June] Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, and Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, signed an agreement between the two ministries to expand cooperation. The document signed in the Ministry of Defense refers to tasks and joint activities in technical and scientific cooperation, and innovations in research, as well as in production and development.

1985 STATE BUDGET DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

AU301116 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] State Budget Balance (in billion forints)

Receipts	1985 fulfillment	Distribution (percentage of the main sum of expenses)
Enterprise (cooperative) tax payments	286.7	47.1
Social Security Contributions	94.4	15.5
Consumption-related taxes	92.2	15.5
Total	473.3	77.7
Payments effected by the population	55.7	91.1
Payments by budget-financed institutions	53.0	8.7
International and other receipts	11.5	1.0
Main sum of receipts	593.5	97.4
Deficit	15.7	2.6
Expenditures		
Enterprise (cooperative) subsidies	51.4	8.5
Tax returns and socialist interstate accounts	51.2	8.5
Consumer price addition	50.2	8.2
Total	152.8	25.1
Accumulation expenditures	61.8	10.1
Social security expenditures	131.5	21.6
Budget-financed institutions; expenditures	206.9	34.0
International and other expenditures	56.2	9.2
Main sum of expenditures	609.2	100.2

The total receipts of the 1985 state budget were 593.5 billion forints and total expenditures came to 609.2 billio forints. The receipts were 2.3 percent less than stipulated and the expenditures stood within the planned amount. The budget deficit stood at 15.7 billion forints. The decisive percentage of the budget receipts originated from the enterprise economic organizations. The payments of the enterprises

and cooperatives were 22.3 billin forints less than stipulated; within this, the profit taxes and the differential producer turnover tax lagged considerably behind the planned amount.

The amount of the taxes and contributions paid by the population, including the social security and pension contribution, stood at 55.7 billion forints. The number of private persons involved in small ventures and subsequently the taxable income originating from these ventures continued to increase. As a result of the modification of the regulations on these ventures and cooperation taxes, the tax incomes from these associations exceeded the stipulated amount by 5.1 billion forints, some 13 percent. The increasing payments resulting from the modification of the customs regulations affecting the population led to significant increase in the receipts from customs dues.

The amount of the budget-financed institutions' income and of the payments of the social security contribution stood at 53 billion forints. This amount is larger than planned by close to 3 billion forints. This surplus is mainly the result of the assertion of the interest in increasing their own income. Some 10 percent (61.8 billion forints) of the state budget expenditures served to facilitate the activity of accumulation. Additional support had to be provided to investments, as in certain basic material manufacturing and energy sectors -- in view of the difficult financial situation of the enterprises -- the previously used state loan structure had to be modified in certain cases into a basic allocation, which placed a more direct burden on the budget.

The amount paid for the return of taxes and the support of enterprises and which faciliated their production and turnover stood at 152.8 billion forints, one-quarter of the total expenditures. This sum is 11.7 billion forints more than planned. The bulk of this surplus expenditure was due to imports of energy and greater energy consumption.

The amount provided for the budget-financed institutions to carry out their tasks stood at 206.9 billion forints, 34 percent of the total expenditures. This greater expenditure, 5 billion forints more than planned, was made possible primarily by the increasing surplus income of the councils and of the central bodies as well as by their financial surplus available from the previous year. The expenditure was divided among the main tasks as follows:

-- 39.3 billion forints for the tasks of health and sociasl organs;
-- 65.9 billion forints for educational, cultural, and scientific research rasks;
-- 37.6 billion forints for the tasks of economic, administrative, legal, and internal order and security organs.
-- 64.1 billion forints for the tasks of economic, administrative, legal, and internal order and security organs.

The social security expenses in 1985 stood at 131.5 billion forinits, 11.5 billion forints (9.5 percent) more than in 1984. The social policy measures carried out in 1985 increased budget expenditures by 4.4 billion forints. In 1985, 91.7 billion forints were allocated for pensions and other pension-like contributions, 69.8 percent of the total social security expenditures. Compared to 1984, this sum was higher by 1.4 billion forints due to an increase in the number of pensioners, and by 6.3 percent due to the increase in the average pensions.

A total of 20.6 percent of the overall social security expenditures was allocated for the support of mothers and families with children -- excluding the child care allowance -- an amount of 27.1 billion forints. This was 3 billion forints more than in 1984. Some 20.7 billion forints were allocated for family allowances, 1.9 billion forints more than in 1984. The amount of sick payments and other aid funds in 1985 stood at 11.7 billion forints, 600 million more than in 1984.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY FINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER

Losonczi Decorates Official

AU011229 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 86 p 4

[MTI report: "Gyorgy Lazar Received the Finnish Defense Minister -- The Decoration of Veikko Pihlajamaki"]

[Text] In recognition of his services rendered in increasing the friendship between our peoples and armies, Veikko Pihlajamki, defense minister of the Republic of finland, was awarded by the Presidential Council with the Order of Star of the Hungarian People's Republic adorned with a golden wreath.

The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council, on Friday [27 June]. Present at the decoration were Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Colonel General Ferenc Kirpati, minister of defense; Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foreign minister; and Arto Mansala, ambassador of the Republic of Finland in Budapest.

In his office on Friday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Finnish defense minister. The cordial discussion, conducted in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ference Karpati and Arto Mansala.

Minister Concludes Visit

LD291700 Budapest MTI in English 1425 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) - Veikko Pihlajamaki, minister of defence of the Republic of Finland, concluded the official friendly visit he paid to Hungary at the head of a delegation. Invited by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, he held talks on issues concerning the two armies, paid visits to military units, industrial and agricultural plants and saw the sights of Hungary. On Sunday the Finnish delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Ferenc Karpati, and several Members of the Militry council of the defence Ministry.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU241437 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jun 86 p 3

[MTI report: "Communique on the Hungarian-Zimbabwean Talks"]

[Text] Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, visited our country from 16 to 19 June at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Janos Kadar, general secretry of the MSZMP, received the guest.

The Zimbabwean head of state laid a wreath at the Memorial of Hungarian Heroes, visited the Medicor Works and the Voros Csillag agricultural cooperative in Nadudvar, and the historical and cultural sights of the capital city and Hajdu-Bihar County.

During the visit the parties signed a health agreement, a trade cooperation accord, a cultural-academic agreement, an agreement on technological and scientific cooperation, with a relevant working plan for 1986-88, and an agreement on cooperation between their news agencies.

At the friendly talks which were conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding, Pal Losonczi and Canaan Sodindo Banana briefed each other on their countries' domestic situations and the tasks they were facing. They reviewed Hungarian-Zimbabwean relations and the possibilities of extending them. They exchange views on the most important international questions and paid special attention to issues related to world peace and international security, as well as to the situation in southern Africa.

They stated with satisfaction that relations between their countries have shown progress in recent years and this is partly due to high-level meetings. They stressed that the positive improvement in political relations has created favorable opportunities for improving mutually advantageous cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, technology, and science. They expressed their conviction that the agreements signed will promote manifold improvement in interstate relations.

Canaan Sodindo Banana highly appreciated the socialist achievements and peace-loving foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as its contribution to easing international tension, promoting the cause of disarmament, consolidating the policy of detente, intensifying dialogue, and eliminating all vestiges of the colonial past on the African Continent.

Pal Losonczi praised the success the Republic of Zimbabwe has achieved in complicted internal and external circumstances under the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) to consoliate political independence, promote social progress and natinal unity, and improve the people's living conditions. He highly regarded the Zimbabwean Governent's progressive foreign policy and its efforts to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of problems in southern Africa and to end apartheid, as well as its active role in the Organization of African Unity and in the Nonaligned Movement.

The two heads of state expressed their concern about the developments of the international situation. They stressed that the reason for the increasing tension is the imperialist policy of power which aims at increasing the arms race and extending it to outer space. They pointed out that it is a vital question for all of mankind to stop the arms race, especially in the nuclear field. To achieve this, it is necessary to unite and join the efforts of all peace-loving forces in the world.

The parties highly appreciated and expressed their intention to support the proposals of the Soviet Union and the member countries of the socialist community for furthering the cause of detente and world peace, as well as the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states at the June session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest. Pal Losonczi and Canaan Banana considered that it is essential to settle disputed issues through negotiations based on equality and mutual security and to continue and intensify bilateral and multilateral political dialogues. They agreed that increasing European security and cooperation and improving confidence in Europe are important factors in consolidating world peace. They underlined that a constructive agreement on disarmament would release significant financial resources for economic development, the solution of global problems, and assistance to developing countries.

Both presidents expressed their concerns over the political, social, and economic problems of the African continent and over the situation in its southern region. They confirmed that their countries continue to provide support for African nations in their struggle to remove the burdens of their colonial past, to preserve and consolidate their independence, and create independent economies.

They stressed that the government policy in the Republic of South Africa constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in Africa and the world. They condemned the racist policy of the South African regime which is used to brutally oppress the majority of the population, to openly interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries, and to illegally occupy Namibia.

They expressed their solidarity with the South African people, with the African National Congress and other forces fighting for the removal of apartheid, with the South-West African People's Organization and the Frontline States fighting for the independence of Namibia. They urged a guarantee for Namibia's independence based on resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council. They praised the work done at the emergency sessions of the UN General Assembly dealing with the critical economic situation in Africa and expressed their hope that the implementation of the resolutions passed at the session will contribute to easing the difficulties and making progress in the economies of African nations.

They highly regarded the positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs and its contribution to maintaining world peace, reducing international tensions, reducing the arms race, creating equal rights for economic cooperation, and solving local conflicts. They stressed the importance of the summit taking place in August and September with the participation of the leaders from member countries of the movement.

Both parties evaluated the visit as being successful and having contributed to the expansion of friendly relations between the two states and peoples, and having opened up new possibilities for increasing mutually advantageous cooperation. Pal Losonczi accepted an invitation from Canaan Sodindo Banana to visit Zimbabwe.

BRIEFS

EXPORT PLAN OVERFULFILLELD -- Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- In the first six months of 1986 the Szolnok-based Mezaget Company, a major manufacturer of farm machinery, increased output by 12 per cent as compared to the same period last year, with 1,413 million forints worth of modern hay and straw harvesters and farm machinery. Half the products, more than planned, are being exported to socialist and capitalist countries. Export markets were also expanded by the West German "Mercanta" joint venture to which Mezogep and Komplex Foreign Trade Company are partners. The joint venture provides for the sale of products on third markets, and helped include Dutch and British firms on the list of purchasers. Mezogep is to start delivery of unimix-10 fodder-distributors to the Netherlands in the second half of 1986. The company also received an order for 100 balers from Britain. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1240 GMT 1 Jul 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WORK OF 10TH PZPR CONGRESS

Congress Resumes Work

LD010851 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1: The 10th PUWP Congress resumed debates here today. On the third day of the congress work, discussion on the CC's report continues in fourteen study groups. The delegates examine the most important areas of the party work and the PUWP operation in all spheres of Poland's life.

Congress Teams Meet

LD011502 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Good day. We are in the radio studio for the 10th PZPR Congress. We welcome you on the 3d day of deliberations. Today the delegates began differently from on the previous 2 days. The congress hall in the Palace of Culture and Science is still empty. The plenary debate will begin this afternoon. Since 0900 work has been going on in the 41 congress subject teams. They have the task of compiling the congress stance on the most important issues concerning our political, social and economic life. The teams are still in session, but our reporters are already in the studio; they have been at the debates of several teams and will report on what is happening there for you.

Here is Jan Gadomski, who was at the foreign policy team meeting.

[Gadomski] This team is chaired by Comrade Jozef Czyrek. The discussion was introduced by Foreign Minister Comrade Marian Orzechowski, broadly referring back to the report by Wojciech Jaruzelski. I would like to quote one sentence from the introduction: Polish foreign policy must be one of the most dynamic and mobilizing factors in state policy, promoting accelerated socioeconomic development. So far, I have listened to 10 debaters.

The fundamental theme of the statements was Poland's place and role in the world and especially in Europe. Our capability to promote the cause of detente, international cooperation and peace was assessed. As Deputy Ryszard Wojna said in the discussion: This is an area of common danger, on both sides of the line which divides the system formations. We are threatened by military confrontation. We are threatened by the possibility that modern technology will get out of control. We are threatened ecologically. Apart from this, we are linked by a common cultural (?heritage). This is enough for difficult, controversial problems to be tackled in a new, realistic way.

What did all the statements have in common? Well, probably satisfaction at Poland's restoration to its rightful place; the awareness that this happened thanks to our own efforts, but that it is also a function of our standing in the socialist community, of the inviolability our friendly and allied relations with the Soviet Union; the ambitions resulting from this but also the realism in outlining ways to satisfy them; the awareness of the activities of national and class opponents and an optimstic approach to the difficulties.

[Announcer] Thank you very much. So much for the deliberations of that team.

Now let's look at party affairs. Jerzy Malczynski took part in the team discussing the party's ideological and propaganda activity and the problems of national accord.

[Malczynski] The theses are very numerous. The deliberations are chaired by Central Committee Secretary Comrade Henryk Bednarski and the deputy chairman is the editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka, already known to listeners as the congress press spokesman. Very many problems were tackled. Briefly, many statements positively assessed the provisions concerning the party's ideological and propaganda activity and national accord in the draft program of the party and also the way of presenting these matters in the Central Committee report delivered on the first day of the congress by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The ideological problems were discussed, in fact, on three different planes: party unity; ideological struggle; and the change on the issue of national accord, which was mentioned in the Central Committee report. So formerly, it was a question of political accord, and now it is one of cooperation in the socioeconomic sphere. A great deal of space was devoted to the party's propaganda activity. Particularly in the statements by workers there was the stance that ideology is treated as something very great, very secret and not subject to dispute and criticism, whereas the way this ideology is presented was given a varied reception and radio and television to a greater extent came in for a great deal of adverse comment. Among others, Vlodzimierz Sokorski said that we conduct propaganda as if we do not appreciate what an intelligent society we have.

[Announcer] That probably doesn't apply to all our work. I think that one can find in our propaganda a good many good examples of reliable journalism work.

[Broszczak] I would like to draw attention to another stand in the discussion: matters of education in schools. It is said that in the education system, signs of an indifference regarding world outlook are manifesting themselves for various reasons; nevertheless, these are phenomena which should be eliminated somehow, for a teacher cannot pretend to be indifferent to the content of what he is teaching. And the last word, which I must talk about, is the issue of how society sees the state and the shaping of an attitude toward the state. This was very broadly tackled by several participants in the discussion. They stressed that even in such school subjects as civics, too little is said and too little emphasis is laid on the attitude toward the state and the legal system. Furthermore, young people are not being acquainted with how the state administration should function, so those young people come humbly to the administrative office and can't get what is simply their due. That is, in brief, what was discussed mainly in the part of the session I listened to.

[Announcer] Thank you very much. I would add that, during the plenary deliberations, both matters of education and the functioning of the state administration were discussed and many speakers also made statements on them.

Defining the brief of the next subject teams are these headings: Poland's economic development policy in 1986-90; the development policy for rural areas and agriculture and the food economy; the proexport reorientation of the economy; science and technological and organizational progress in the service of the country's development. Let's begin with economic development policy, with the work of that team. Andrzej Borkowski was an observer.

[Borkowski] This is an important team; almost 400 delegates are taking part in its work and discussing matters which are decisive for success, for achieving our goals which the congress will outline for this 5-year period and the (?long-term).

As one of the participants in the discussion said, this is beyond argument -- the credibility of what the party approves will depend on the development of the situation in the economy, on the rate of the transformations introduced to speed up the growth of production; and so a better meeting of social needs. One of the general conclusions which ran through the statements can be put like this, and although it is no new discovery, it is worth reiterating: Everything will depend on management efficiency in the very broadest sense. It is conditioned, however, by the introduction of mechanisms which would compel it. There is no other way. It is significant and cheering, as I see it, that all of those who spoke -- I listened to nine delegates -- came out firmly in favor of economic pressure and therefore of radical methods of action in the economy. These may turn out to be painful for everybody at the beginning, but I think that this is better than taking the economy on to a quicker path of growth by little steps. Of course, many problems are being pointed out in the discussion: detailed problems and macroscale ones: pro-export undertakings, structural changes in industry, the motivational system, and so forth. The most important, however, is the general longing for discipline, order and effectiveness of action.

[Announcer] I would add, perhaps, that during the plenary discussion and in the Central Committee report as well, there was great stress on the vital need, first, to improve management efficiency, and second, to raise discipline in implementing decisions and resolutions. On matters concerning the countryside, agriculture and the food economy here is Andrzej Dobrowolski.

[Dobrowolski] This was team nine. The deliberations are under the chairmanship of Central Committee Secretary Comrade Zbigniew Michalek. There are 175 delegates participating and 44 invited guests from various fields and branches of industry cooperating with the food economy. I listened to the deliberations from 0900, when they began, to 1200 and in that time, after the introduction by Comrade Michalek, some 12 people spoke, although some 50 had signed up to speak. The theme of the majority of the speeches stressed the fact that food production in our country has obtained lasting foundations; it has been based above all on our own possibilities. That they are sufficiently large is shown by the dynamic growth of agricultural production and the growing supplies of food to the population. Growth would be even greater, the delegates said, if the tasks in the resolution of the 11th plenum on increasing industrial means of production to agriculture were fully implemented.

Comrade Jerzy Janicki, deputy director of the Ursus Engineering Works, said that the future of tractor production is none too clear. Tractors produced under license are the main case in point here. They have been talked about for 12 years, and it is still only the beginning of the road.

[Announcer] Thank you very much. We will return to these matters in our next report; now Jan Rzedzielski will talk about the economy's reorientation towards exports. We can start from the statement that if we don't gear the economy towards exports, it will be hard for us to get off to a start at an accelerated rate.

[Rzedzielski] This belief dominated the discussion, chaired by Krzysztof Klinowski, with the introductory remarks made by Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

[Announcer] Here is Maciej Drus on the 10th group, concerned with science, technological and organizational progress.

[Drus] The precise title of the team is: Science and Technological and Organizational Progress in the Service of the Country's Development.

The team's brief goes far beyond this name and takes in everything which serves or hampers progress as broadly conceived. People are discussed above all: people of science and industry.

[Announcer] We still have for you reports on work of two teams. The 13th team has been examining the issues of health and natural environment protection. Here is Barbara Gardowska.

[Gardowska] As might have been expected there was more talk about shortcomings than good points. The first part of the deliberations was devoted to health service issues, but I would like to quote a sentence from a speech on ecological matters: Our approach toward environmental protection, one of the delegates said, is the expression of the civic attitude, the expression of the attitude toward our homeland. These remarks concerned both all citizens who litter the forest or wash their cars in rivers, but most of all citizens who by virtue of their position and place of work decide on the construction of a new factory with the construction of a water purifying plant, who decide on switching on and off the necessary equipment. It was said that if everything that should be switched on is switched on we could reduce the pace of devastation of the natural environment by 30 percent without any investment outlays.

[Announcer] On tasks of education, culture and art, the 14th subject team, here is a report by Barbara Syczewska.

[Syczewska] The subject team for educational and cultural matters was chaired by Comrade Heronim Kubiak, who included many interesting thoughts in his introduction. He drew attention to the fact that education and culture are complementary, and they form a certain continuum. The point of each is to form the individuality of man and his system of values.

He recalled that culture as understood according to Marxist thought is the whole of the content and methods of human life. Such an understanding of culture, he said, is strongly rooted in Marxist tradition and the tradition of the Polish left. Comrade Heronim Kubiak referred to some documents, which could have helped the discussion, namely those which were prepared by appropriate Central Committee commissions before the 10th Congress for the 10th Congress, and also the 19th and 24th Central Committee plenum resolutions. He talked about the need for a closer look at the documents and for their possible updating. Well, I listened to only part of the discussion. I have to say that my attention was drawn to an attitude full of involvement. All the participants in the discussion aimed at clear, straight and precise discussion of the matters at hand. Both general and particular subjects were discussed.

SRV Guest Salutes Congress

LD011535 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1337 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Chu Huy Man, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the 10th PZPR Congress; Chu speaking in vernacular with superimposed Polish translation -- live]

[Text] Allow me to express fraternal solidarity with the working class and the entire Polish nation, and warm greetings. [applause] In the millenium history of Poland the past 40 years have been a relatively short period, but the fraternal Polish people waged various wars, and won many glorious victories.

Rising after the heavy destruction and losses caused by the war started by the Fascists, the Polish people, led by the PZPR, and with considerable help from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have achieved many revolutionary feats. Poland has been transformed into a developed industrial and agricultural country, the population's standard of living has improved considerably both materially and spiritually.

Recently you scored a great success, comrades, by overcoming the serious crisis afflicting you. This is further proof of the fact that the Polish nation, led by the PZPR and with esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the helm and with the effective timely assistance by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of the socialist community, was able to inflict a shattering defeat on numerous intrigues concocted by imperialism and the forces of the reaction and was able to defend the gains of the socialist revolution.

This victory has confirmed that Poland continues to be an important member meriting the confidence of the socialist community, of the Warsaw Pact and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The position and prestige of the Polish People's Republic on the international arena are constantly increasing and gaining strength. And all these successes are the result of linking genuine patriotism with the unconquered Marxist-Leninist thought and proletarian socialist internationalism.

The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese nation, which also struggled many years for freedom, independence and socialism, were in deep sympathy with you comrades in every hour and minute of your difficulties and stern tests. And they were proud and happy when you, comrades, overcame your crisis and brought about the strengthening of the political situation and the stable development of the country. We feel the triumph of the PZPR and of the fraternal Polish nation as if it were our own.

The present 10th PZPR Congress accompanies [word indistinct] that have been prepared exceptionally carefully. It has concentrated the whole effort of collective reflections and has momentous importance for political life in Poland. We are deeply convinced of the fact that on the basis of the program of the Polish United Workers Party and of the resolutions to be adopted by the congress, the fraternal Polish nation, in its fervent patriotism, will achieve even more numerous fresh successes, will lead the country resolutely and surely along the road of socialism, will make the life of Poles better and more beautiful, and will raise the standing and prestige of Poland in the international arena.

Esteemed comrades, at present the strength of the Soviet Union, the mainstay of world peace and revolution and of the whole socialist community, is a decisive factor determining the directions of the development of the international situation.

Never before has humanity had such serried and united forces -- which allow it to frustrate the aggressive designs of American imperialism.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress was an important event not only for the Soviet Union but for the whole of the socialist community, for all the forces which support peace, democracy and social progress in the world. Today the struggle to achieve world peace and to eradicate nuclear arms is the first and most important duty of all nations.

The Communist Party and the Vietnamese nation fully support the comprehensive [word indistinct] program which envisages the complete eradication of nuclear arms -- presented in the (?famous) moratorium of the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Gorbachev, on 15 February 1986. We are fully in accord with and support most heartily the statement made by the Government of the Soviet Union on 29 April 1986 on the subject of the situation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region. We heartily support the program, made up of specific activities, on the subject of utilizing outer space for peaceful means, presented by the Soviet Union on 12 June 1986. We fervently support the recent appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries on the subject of restricting the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

Standing together in solidarity with the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, with the Nonaligned Movement countries and all nations which support progress in the world, we give relentless battle to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, all reactionary forces, in the name of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

In the Indochinese Peninsula, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will always uphold close ties of solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It will decisively fight for the affairs of Southeast Asia in which peace, stability, and friendship and cooperation between countries will reign.

Esteemed comrades, more than 10 years have elapsed since the total liberation of our country, and we must still continue work on the eradication of the results of the long war, we must still stand up to the forces of imperialism and reaction which do not recoil from any intrigue which has a chance of frustrating the achievements of the Vietnamese revolution, and that of Laos and Kampuchea.

However, our party stands firm by the correct political line and the nation has sufficient strength and will to implement victoriously our basic strategic tasks, to build socialism and to defend the socialist homeland.

At present we are carefully preparing ourselves for our sixth party congress. This congress will comprehensively assess the recent past period, present a target-task for socioeconomic development for the years 1986-90 and will set out directions for tasks in future years.

Our party is fully aware that now, just as in the past, the success of the implementation of tasks set out by the congress cannot be separated from solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union, with Poland and with other fraternal socialist countries. The tasks cannot be separated from the alliance in struggle and the multilateral cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Esteemed comrades, Vietnam and Poland are fraternal countries linked by common histories, struggles for existence and the development and common ideal of socialism. In all the most difficult moments we stood by each other; we commiseratedwith, supported and helped each other. All our communists and the whole of our nation highly esteem and will never forget the presence of Polish comrades in the International Commission of Control and Supervision. We will never forget the [word indistinct] revolutionary feelings of the significant support and the valuable help given to Vietnam by the Polish Party, the Polish Government and the Polish nation, both in the past times of our struggle for freedom and independence and at the present time of building socialism and the defense of our country.

We thank you sincerely and heartily, comrades. We thank the whole fraternal Polish nation. We wish the 10th PZPR Congress fruitful debates. May the friendship and solidarity in struggle, the multinational cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the PZPR and between the Vietnamese and Polish nations develop every day more broadly and more gloriously. [applause]

Cuban Official Addresses Congress

LD011907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1350 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Cuban Communist Party, at the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw; Almeida in Spanish with superimposed Polish translation -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, comrade delegates, esteemed guests: We are extremely pleased to take part in the proceedings of the 10th PZPR Congress, which is occurring almost on the eve of the 42d anniversary of Poland's rebirth. This anniversary marks the event when the country regained its independence and was given an opportunity to commence socialist construction and life within safe frontiers. On behalf of the fraternal Cuban Communist Party [CCP], its Central Committee, and above all, on behalf of Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the CCP [applause], I wish to convey to you, dear comrades, combat greetings and expressions of solidarity. The struggle of the Polish nation to regain its independence, its sacrifices and suffering during the years of the Hitlerite aggression, and the internationalist stance of its greatest sons give rise to deep admiration and respect within our hearts and are an example for all Cuban fighters to follow.

Our party highly appraises the significance of the decisive action for Poland and for the cause of socialism and peace that was undertaken on 13 December 1981. On that memorable day the Polish patriots and revolutionaries, led by Comrade Jaruzelski, frustrated the plans of imperialism and internal counterrevolution, charting the course down the difficult path that led to the country's normalization and further development.

The report delivered by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee bears witness to the efforts made by the Communists and all Polish working people to overcome the consequences of the crisis, to continue the development of all areas of the national economy, and to work out an extensive program for the country's social and economic development so as to raise the material and spiritual level of the nation's life.

These goals have been outlined with great precision in the party program. Following consultations and creative discussion within the entire Polish society, this program will be passed during the congress. It is a foundation for the future development of this socialist society.

Esteemed comrades, 5 months ago the CCP held its third congress. This congress allowed us to sum up our achievements during the previous 5-year period and to carry out a critical analysis of that period's shortcomings and errors. In so doing we were guided by our firm resolve to eliminate all shortcomings and to make a transition to begin implementing new, higher goals in all areas of social life.

Our congress again reiterated the importance of the existence of socialism a few dozen kilometers from the frontiers of the mightiest fortress of world reaction.

Socialist Cuba, which in the 27 years of its existence found within itself the means to rebuff countless attacks mounted by the United States, is an object of the hatred with which the Reagan administration's anti-Cuban policy is permeated. This hatred is reflected in the maintenance of an economic blockade of Cuba, the stepping up of spy operations, the organization of hysterical propaganda campaigns, and in the resorting to crude and insolent threats. We do not treat this lightly, since we are aware that those who throw down these challenges have no scruples or principles. However, neither are we afraid of them; we shall not retreat, not even by a single step. [applause]

Faced with this unprecedented attitude of the imperialists, our people, who have rallied around their party and its first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro, demonstrate now more than ever a readiness to defend the people's gains and their inalienable right to independence. One can expect anything from our sworn and perfidious enemy. However, let our enemies make no mistake: The communists who are leading the Cuban people can oppose and rebuff any aggression with the same decisiveness and perseverance that has always characterized our revolutionaries, both during the period of the anticolonial war in the 19th Century and during the Bay of Pigs attack, as well as during the current stage, when we are fulfilling our internationalist mission.

We must acknowledge that our economic and social achievements and defensive potential are also the fruit of internationalist solidarity shown to us, especially by the fraternal Soviet Union and other socialist countries, among which Poland occupies a worthy place.

Comrades, a few months ago we all witnessed an event of timeless significance: the 27th CPSU Congress. This event, justly described as historic, constituted for the international communist and workers' movement and for all revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces an example of the indomitable spirit of the internationalism of the communists and the entire Soviet people. It demonstrated conclusively the Soviet sense of responsibility and the resolute will of the Soviet political leadership, which with wisdom and renewed vigor is tackling the challenge of graduating from the task of socialist construction to the implementation of more complex goals. At the same time, it picked up the gauntlet thrown by the U.S. militarists and imperialists and their allies.

Your 10th congress is taking place at a time when the international situation has become extremely difficult and complex, due, above all, to the efforts of the U.S. Government, which wishes to turn back the merciless tide of history. This is a time, when, in their madness, imperialists do not shirk from launching daily attacks against the governments and peoples who are defending their independence in the face of the imperialist diktat or are fighting to throw off the yoke of (?colonialism). These nations have become the real victims of the state terrorism practiced by the U.S. Government in close alliance with the world's most reactionary forces. This same line of violence and adventurism is a growing threat to world peace, since the team now in power in the United States wishes to impose its hegemony on the world through the use of blackmail or threats against the socialist community and the entire revolutionary and progressive movement.

Hence, the struggle to preserve world peace is linked with opposition to the militant course of the U.S. administration's policy, which has as its aim the achievement of U.S. military superiority thus enabling the United States to take control of the world and impose a shameful system of domination.

The duty to oppose these plans and to grind these designs to dust rests, first and foremost, with the countries of the socialist community.

However, this is also a duty of the Third World countries, of all progressive and antiwar forces which are active in the most important capitalist countries. We are currently witnessing a real counterrevolutionary crusade mounted by U.S. imperialism against peoples that desire freedom and independence.

The shameful U.S. efforts to stifle the heroic Sandinist revolution are the best example of this crusade, [applause] as are the efforts to shatter at any cost the unbreakable will of the Salvadoran party and people, to sow confusion and (?defeatism) in Angola, to prevent Namibia from regaining independence, and to stem the growing tide of the liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa by propping up and actively supporting the shameful apartheid regime, which, in the face of the unavoidable crisis, launches attacks against the frontline states.

U.S. imperialism supports the counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and Cambodia and continues open support to Israeli expansionism, thus attempting to render it impossible to find a just solution for the legitimate cause of the Palestinian people. This same imperialism undertakes serious operations, devoid of all scruples, aimed at blocking the [word indistinct] nation's path to progress and independence, and, a few months ago, launched a brutal attack on Libya.

In sum, one can say that the past few years have eloquently shown that all the antipeople actions undertaken by the hired bandits active in the anticommunist cause the world over enjoy the openly declared support of the Reagan administration.

However, despite the powerful actions and means of imperialism, stemming this march toward freedom, independence, and final victory is only a matter of time. [sentence as heard] Nothing will frustrate the aspirations of the revolutionaries who struggle the world over for happiness and for the right to live in conditions of true justice and dignity.

In a situation of continuing social contradictions, in order to exist, the peoples of the Third World, who suffer hunger, unemployment, abject poverty and backwardness, can no longer tolerate the present system of international economic relations imposed on them by capitalism. Due to this system, a colossal burden rests on the shoulders of the developing countries in the form of unimaginable debts which, due to their size, have become impossible to repay. In the circumstances, it is necessary to take steps to eradicate these debts and establish a new international economic order, putting an end to arms race, reducing military expenditures, and using the resources thus obtained for economic and social goals, satisfying the needs of the entire human race, particularly those in the Third World.

Dear comrades, your congress provides an excellent opportunity to recall the close bonds of friendship that link our peoples and that originated during the years of the struggle for independence, when Carlos Rolof Mialowski, the Polish fighter and internationalist who led Cuban liberation units, operated on the battlefront. The exchange of youth brigades between Poland and Cuba is named for him. This operation is a clear expression of the socialist values which guide our peoples. We are deeply convinced that our lasting friendship, created in difficult and dangerous times, is presently being consolidated by creative and peaceful cooperation in the spirit of faithfulness to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This will continue to develop as an example of the new type of relations that exist between the two nations, Poland and Cuba, which are building their societies.

In conclusion, I would like to express our full faith in the people and Communists of Poland, who, under the leadership of their party and our dear friend, Comrade Jaruzelski, will continue to overcome all difficulties, and every day get nearer to the objective of a communist and socialist future, for which so much effort has been made and so much blood sacrificed by the most committed and faithful sons of the unsubjugated Polish nation.

Long live socialist People's Poland! [applause]

Long live Polish-Cuban friendship! Long live proletarian internationalism! We will win! [applause]

Jaruzelski Apologizes for Absences

LD011709 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1531 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the opening of the afternoon session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Above all I would like to apologize on behalf of some of the members of the Politburo and of the Secretariat who did not take part in today's earlier deliberations. Please forgive us. The Soviet delegation's visit to the factory named after General Karol Swierczewski lasted longer than expected because it was a good one, because it passed in such a fine atmosphere, with direct conversations conducted by Comrade Gorbachev with, above all, the workers at the lofty rally. We still had a meeting between the party leadership and the Soviet leadership.

As he was about to leave by air, Comrade Gorbachev again asked us to cordially thank all comrade delegates for the fine atmosphere, the good will extended to him, and those cherished statements which he acknowledged as being important and auguring well for our party, country and our community. For this, too, cordially... [loud applause interrupts]

As we were not present during the speeches made by the fraternal delegations of the Communist Parties of Vietnam, Cuba and Ethiopia I would like to (?cordially) thank the comrades heading the delegations for the sincere words addressed to our party and our nation, and in return I would like to convey to them our best wishes. Thank you. [applause]

Rakowski Addresses Congress

LD012020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1625 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm and chairman of the Sejm Socioeconomic Commission, to the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 1 July -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrde delegates: At the beginning of my speech allow me to share a remark on the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. As a matter of fact, it was neither a report nor a classic speech; rather it was a dialogue with the party, with the whole of society about the necessity to embark on the second stage of implementing the main provisions of the socialist renewal program.

I am not a wild optimist, but I think that the thoughts and concrete proposals contained in the first secretary's speech incline one to roll up one's sleeves; to free oneself from scepticism, not criticism. Let us admit that the bug of scepticism is still around. The directions of action outlined in the report create a real chance to gain active support for our program not only from the main classes in the nation -- the workers and the peasants -- but also from the intelligentsia and particularly from the world of learning, culture, and art.

It is to these intellectuals, the people who create culture and art, who still stand back today, who are hesitant and not infrequently fail to believe us what I wish to appeal: We need you, your talents, your capacity to make general conclusions from social phenomena. We need you not for egoistic purposes, not so that we can say that they came to us at long last after all, but so that progressive, national, and socialist goals can be achieved.

Such goals, which require big changes in the psychology of the individual and of the nation, have been clearly and unequivocally outlined in the report delivered by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. It will not be an easy matter to achieve them but they do create for the people from the world of learning, culture, and art a chance to live through a big intellectual adventure and, after all, this is what real artists hanker after. Those scientists and artists who have promised themselves to stand aside will not experience it. Therefore, I will repeat after Comrade Jaruzelski the words he uttered in the Oliwia Hall at a meeting with young people in 1983: Come with us, let us go together to a Poland that is just, orderly and modern in thinking and action.

Comrade delegates, the years that have passed since the Ninth Extraordinary Congress have been both difficult and fruitful. They have taught much to many of us. Even though overcoming even extraordinary impediments required a strong will and enormous energy, we have not been, nor are we now, worn-out wanderers. The party aktiv is not worn out; comrades from the party organizations and apparatus are not worn out. During the difficult months and years, being constantly ready to cooperate on a partner-like basis, the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the government did not lack the courage to take active decisions. We were not afraid to say no to the organizers of a sorry spectacle on the Rondo in the heart of Warsaw and to the rebellion in the Higher Officer's School of Fire Service. We were not afraid to denounce publicly those who broke off the August talks despite the fact that a considerable sector of public opinion remained under the influence of demagogues. We were not afraid to disclose before the entire community the course the Solidarity leaders' debates at Radom. We were not afraid to reach for the ultimate means, dramatic in their eloquence but necessary at a time when all other efforts failed to halt the adventurists who played with the fate of sovereign independent Poland. We were not afraid to start introducing economic reform in conditions of extreme economic weakness. We were not afraid to say a firm no to those who wished to sanction brawls and street disturbances in Poland. We were not afraid to initiate PRON with our allies at a time when deep layers of distrust, dislike, and even hostility to the party and peoples authority existed.

Esteemed comrades delegates, the years that have passed since the Ninth Congress have allowed us to see more clearly what has become outdated in social and economic structures, what must be replaced by new ideas and new practical solutions. However, we are still at the beginning of a new impetus for Poland despite the fact that we have begun the political and legal construction of socialist renewal. The conflict which we endured at the beginning of eighties swallowed up much of our energy, and brought -- because it had to bring -- victory to the prosocialist forces, but at the same time it caused the process of resolving problems in the modernization of socialism to be extended.

In the critical analysis of the road which we have traveled since 13 December 1981 it should be remembered that in the subsequent years much of our energy was directed at overcoming the results of the events of 1980-81.

Many difficult and complex problems still await solution; therefore if anyone should feel like succumbing to a comforting sense of triumph, it should be remembered that that triumph, final and valuable though it was, was won on the front of yesterday's battles, while the new fronts which will decide the country's future still require much decisive action. The fact that millions of nonparty citizens want to believe us, want to believe that the party will be able to guide the development of society in such a way that the crisis which gripped not only the economy will never be repeated, should be seen as an invaluable gain of the past few years, and especially of the campaign for the Sejm election and the precongress discussion. We have no right to betray that growing and strengthening faith.

Nowadays we often speak of challenges. Reflect for a moment, if you will, comrades, about one of the challenges that concerns us most closely. I mean the Soviet challenge, for that is what I call the direction chosen by the Soviet Communists at the 27th CPSU Congress. It is precisely the CPSU which so fascinates one today by the acuity of its vision of problems and situations, acuity which jolts consciences, quickens minds, and gives the courage and enthusiasm to take a firm grip on reality.

We may assume that imperialism will do its utmost to make it difficult for the Soviet Union to achieve the aims marked out. It is necessary to prevent imperialism doing this, not by means of war, but by creating a socialist formation and the conditions for the unfettered development of productive forces by intellect and speed of thought in the favorable solution of complex present-day problems.

Polish communists and millions of nonparty Poles with all their hearts wish the Soviet comrades success in the implementation of the course mapped out at the 27th CPSU Congress. However, good wishes are not enough. The deepest feeling of an ideology held in common is not enough. We must guide the country's socioeconomic development so that the results of our initiatives become a real, positive, partner-like contribution to the consolidation of socialism's spiritual and material values. Those initiatives must constantly be aimed at totally precluding factors which could give rise to a convulsive development of People's Poland, because for those convulsions an increasingly high price is paid each time, and not only by us, but by the whole socialist community and the whole world communist movement, as well as the CPSU, whose leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, yesterday in this hall uttered words which touched us deeply.

Comrade delegates, in Poland there continues to be a struggle as to who, in the next few years, will have a significant, visible influence over the minds of our countrymen: Will it be we, who conduct ourselves according to the Marxist-Leninist knowledge about the laws governing social development, or our opponents who, in what they write and say ever more obviously support the idea of Poland being the bulwark of Christianity, ever more visibly promulgate the concept of economic and social order -- which means nothing else but the desire to return to the system of capitalism. What are they counting on? They are counting on the fact that there will be a dimming of the memory of the hopeless situation of millions without work, without a place in factories, without land in the interwar period; counting on the impatience of the younger generation, on self-satisfaction in our ranks and, finally, on the support of the imperialist camp which, today as well as tomorrow, will strive to have Poland be the weakest link in the socialist community.

Underrating the foe would be an unforgivable political mistake, which is not the same foe as in 1980-81. Today's foe would no longer demonstrate so openly his enmity toward socialism. Today, he would not declare swaggeringly that, and I quote: The Army and the police are with us, and we will cope with security. Today he would not put forward a slogan about the struggle for power. He would aim at convincing society that he has a positive program. How can we counter those who do not give up efforts to turn back the course of history? First and foremost by having the courage to look reality in the face, and by the ability to draw conclusions from the changing internal and external conditions.

The results of the implementation to date of the economic reform do not accord with our expectations. The economy is not marching energetically along the road of intensification. The reasons for this situation are to be found, it would seem, in the incompleteness not so much of our solutions as of our actions. In the country which was poor and backward -- and Poland was such a country as little as 30 years ago -- there arose, quite clearly, a discrepancy between economic efficiency and the rationality of economic activities which preferred the qualifications and the productivity of those who were more highly qualified -- or even those who were shrewd -- and social justice which tells us to take care of those who are weaker and poorer. We tried to find solutions to this contradiction, not without mistakes and slipups, generally speaking in the spirit of social justice, and it is to this that we owe the great civilization advance of the nation. But we remain behind as far as efficiency and economic rationality are concerned. The times of backwardness and poverty have passed, but this contradiction remains in the social consciousness and makes itself felt in practice.

Today we must boldly and bravely, very boldly, accept this assumption: First and foremost, justice must be based on efficacy. The efficacy of work was raised to the highest level by Comrade Premier Zbigniew Messner in his speech yesterday.

So far, the state has primarily implemented the principles of justice through social decrees and economic decisions. It was a great achievement and this remains the case. However, justice guaranteed administratively, as it were, does not always provide an incentive for efficiency. We must be bolder in also introducing another kind of justice implemented by the economic mechanism and by economic factors. However, there are quite a number of factors which impede our taking a step in this direction since justice implemented by the economic mechanisms does not heed decrees, nor can it serve to coerce anything by applying various forms of pressure.

In this context I wish to draw attention to certain illnesses and weaknesses which unfortunately recur annually and which limit the dynamism of our socioeconomic system. I do not direct these remarks to anyone in particular, since I have in mind a social phenomena rooted, I think, in our consciousness.

First, vigorous action, not half measures, is needed to create conditions in the socialized sector of the economy -- and it is here that most Poles are employed -- which would make it possible to make maximum use of the individual's capacity for showing initiative. In the perception of society, the individual who shows great initiative and ambition quite frequently finds it hard to attain the goal he sets himself. Therefore, one must search for the reasons which underlie the current unsatisfactory situation. It seems that one such reason is the conviction -- one which has not yet been fully overcome -- that strong authorities are those which, as it is commonly put, control everything.

But having a hold on everything creates straitjackets woven of numerous decrees that limit the freedom of the producers. The human inclination to generalize negative phenomena, ones which are altogether difficult to avoid, especially during a period of such great historical change, is another reason. It so happens that in our eagerness to prevent such phenomena we decide to take steps which make one feel disinclined to take any risk at all, limiting the elbowroom of honest and dishonest people alike, of both slow and dynamic individuals.

Second, taking into account the fact that many substantial threats to the socialist system, characteristic of the first few years following the introduction of martial law, now belong to the past, we should more vigorously strengthen all forms of self-management -- that of workers, territorial, above all, and cooperative. There are many people today who fail to be convinced that what is really expected from them is that they share the responsibility, since, by using examples, they say that they do not have the final say.

Third, the social activeness of citizens makes it imperative that the citizen should discern cohesive thinking at every opportunity in the social and economic policies. Every day in the press you can read about numerous manifestations of the lack of cohesion.

Fourth, consistency in the functioning at all levels is a factor that stimulates the social activeness of citizens. It is not a quality we can be proud of. We love being active, we are consistent at the point of departure but by the halfway stage we already show disillusionment and, what is worse, we look around for a new action to embark on. It is difficult to calculate by what amount we thus reduce our national income as a result of these weaknesses. There is no doubt, however, that we sustain enormous material and moral losses.

Polish workers, technicians, and engineers want to work well. They also want to be able to draw proper salaries and to earn praise, which is a human frailty. But for this work to be fruitful, there must be production and social conditions to facilitate it. Arduous work to eliminate the weaknesses referred to above will make it easier to get those who really have no desire to work to face social opprobrium. Esteemed comrades, the internal policies were stimulated by the policy and struggle during the 5-year period that is nearing its end. This policy arose from the desire to defend socialism against its own weaknesses and deviations and against the threat posed by opponents who capitalized on and made use of them. This policy passed the test. Further successes in implementing the policy require a shift of stress. Above all, the question of modernization and giving dynamic content to socialism is the order of the day as is the matter of leading socialism out of the initial phase of development. This is the only way to guarantee that national support is obtained for the aims mapped out by our party. This is the only way to deprive our domestic and foreign opponents of influence over the young generation of Poles. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Congress Press Conference

LD020311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Report on press conference at 10th PZPR Congress press center in Warsaw on 1 July, with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary -- all except announcer's statements recorded]

[Text] At the congress press center the latest press conference was held today with representatives of the party leadership taking part.

The theme of today's press conference was the basic directions of the party's economic and agricultural policies. Marian Wozniak, member of the Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Zbigniew Michalek, Central Committee ecretary; Stanislaw Gabrielski, Marek Holdakouwski, and Stefan Zawodzinski, heads of Central Committee departments; and Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor, wages, and social affairs met with journalists.

The basic directions of the party's economic policy were presented by Marian Wozniak. He said, inter alia:

[Wozniak] Before the congress it was the general view that economic matters and, at the broadest, socioeconomic matters could and would occupy the foreground in congress discussions, and the resolution of those matters of economic acceleration was the element that would at that moment become a political factor. If we are to view this then as [word indistinct] (?between) economics and politics, I will restrict myself to economic matters.

We are indeed in a situation in which we wish, we have the political will, and we have potential organizational and material capabilities to effect real changes toward intensive management methods. This is not actually the first time this statement has been made. For the first time, however, we are in a situation in which we effectively have a restriction on the means of production and factors of production, which we shall not lift this time by any means other than intensive action.

The economic reform is partly a reform of economic and financial mechanisms and instruments. However, the other part of it is the reform of man, of the attitude, motivation, and behavior of people. This second element is the task for us.

It must be said that the attitude of people and thus, the work of the party in the factory, the works, and the institutions may be directed toward molding innovative attitudes to fight for something. Perhaps this is something traditional, but I think that in our system it still has a great deal of importance. However, that psychological barrier has not been surmounted although we have dozens of examples of enterprises functioning in a highly modern fashion.

The second matter is the organization barrier, the management barrier. Since we have had the capability for many years to function in the work place on an extensive basis, we have a low level structural efficiency and management efficiency. I think this is an important element for the congress.

When it comes to matters that are now coming into the foreground... here it is quite clear that I can only cite the Politburo report on food; Comrade Michalek will speak about housing, education, health, the environment, and fair shares, as Comrade Jaruzelski put it. We are not placing as much emphasis on inflation, but I would like to state clearly that when we speak of development processes and, further, when we say this is tantamount to equilibrium being restored as far as many elements are concerned -- well, it is here that the word inflation fits in, something that is the most vexatious thing for us on a day-to-day basis. We are placing a great deal of stress on matters of scientific-technical progress, although with the knowledge that not everything we do works out. I want to draw attention to two things: To the connection, the organizational connection, as it were, between the work of science, industry, and the economy -- that's the first thing. The second thing is the establishment of small enterprises of an innovative nature.

We are very advanced in this -- establishing small enterprises whose task it will be to implement a definite idea, a license.

To conclude, regardless of what is said at the congress, the political leadership is proceeding with determination, determination that is the product of circumstances and conditions. We simply must change the existing mode of operation of structures and of the economy in favor of intensive methods. This means overcoming very serious resistance not only from inanimate material but from people also.

[Unidentified reporter] Subsequently Zbigniew Michalek outlined the directions of the party's agrarian policy:

[Michalek] As opposed to Comrade Wozniak, my role at the congress is relatively comfortable. As far as the congress resolutions and proposals are concerned, we do not want to change our agrarian policy, which was set out at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress when its goals and criteria were set and when we said that its chief goal was to improve the food supplies to the population. During this process we would like to attain self-sufficiency and, at the same time, we would like to improve the living conditions in the countryside. During discussions we can check the extent to which we have managed to attain this goal.

The agrarian policy, which we have been implementing for a few years now, rests on such basic principles as the alliance between workers and peasants. Properly speaking this agrarian policy has always rested on this, but we have taken it out of the oblivion to which it had been consigned, dusted it off a bit, and added two very interesting truths and statements that I would like to cite now. The first one is that the worker and the peasant live by the work done by their two hands and that neither the worker nor the peasant exploit anyone. If this is true, it makes it possible to state that socialism can be built in our country given the agrarian structure we now have in our country.

You know, ladies and gentlemen, that 76 percent of our land is in individual farms and we are of the opinion that they have a role to play in making life better in Poland. Indeed, over the past few years we have been attaining quite decent results in agriculture; we have managed to increase output. We have managed to increase it to such an extent that we have managed to resolve quite a few issues tackled in the Ninth Congress resolutions, political issues, including the constitutional supplement concerning the permanent nature of individual farms.

We are trying to have an economic policy that, properly speaking, boils down to this: Production yields profit for those that are good. There can be no economic system in which profits are there for the taking by everyone and in which everyone praises us. We have decided to live in a kind of symbiosis and to be praised a lot by good farmers!

[Unidentified reporter] Subsequently, the guests replied to questions. Not many of them were asked because Marian Wozniak and Zbigniew Michalek's introductory remarks were very concrete and detailed. However, there were certain questions that were interesting.

[Bobinski] Editor Bobinski, from the FINANCIAL TIMES

[Bobinski] I would like to ask Mr Wozniak to apply what he said about accelerating the reform to the matter of prices. The assumption is that it would be desirable to achieve market equilibrium faster. Could you tell us how you imagine the growth of prices over the next few years.

[Wozniak] To view the matter of coming to grips with inflation merely within the framework of price movements is, as you yourself are well aware, too much of an oversimplification. If no other processes are set in motion, like increasing labor productivity and increased output, then we would be left only with prices going up and this situation would actually cause a regression, since higher and higher prices would simply cause the standard of living to drop.

As for our discussion regarding this matter, it basically boils down to this: Do we proceed by the method of gradually decreasing the scale of the annual price hikes or else, do we proceed by big leaps and attain equilibrium over, say, 2 to 3 years? Well this question ceases to be an economic question; it becomes a political question since a large annual scale of price increases perforce becomes a scale which, for a large proportion of the population amounts to a decline in the living standard over a given period of 12 months.

This is not an avoiding maneuver on my part; I think this matter will be resolved not with theoretical economic solutions, but by way of a consensus, to which can include the government and the trade unions, broadly speaking. I would like to say that in all probability we will discuss this issue, probably during the last day of the congress, during a discussion of the congress resolution, since this subject belongs among the most difficult. In all likelihood, the solution will boil down to this: That we shall make it incumbent upon the government to accelerate the reform, while taking into account -- and we do mention this frequently -- the conditions of life and protection of the weakest strata of the population.

[Bobinski] Another issue is the proposed director status bill. While we are on the subject of strengthening the reform, it seems the Planning Commission proposes a draft that will radically (?change) the situation of self-management vis a vis the director in the enterprise?

[Wozniak] A good self-management enterprise will, sooner or later, realize that it must have a good director if it is to yield big profits.

[Unidentified moderator] Thank you very much, Editor Leszek (Pawlowicz).

[Pawlowicz] I have a question for Mr. Michalek. I have in mind the Farmers' Foundation [Fundacja Rolnicza]. Months and years of arduous negotiations have passed on the participation of the socialized farms, duties, taxes, and so on and so forth. In the meantime, potential donors have become disillusioned and this sum has begun to decline. Do you think it is still possible to get this undertaking off the ground? What, in general, is your view on this?

[Michalek] To give a concrete answer, I state that it is possible, on the condition that the government and church commission jointly and truly define what constitutes a priority in agriculture and [word indistinct]. However, the matter of whether the state agricultural farms would also be taking the money has never even been considered. What has always been at stake here is aid for individual farmers.

[Unidentified reporter] Other questions revolved around the development of exports, the gradual organization of production of machines and equipment in enterprises, and the necessity of stopping production of certain goods and begining the production of other more up-to-date, goods. This was our account from the congress press center.

Majka Describes Team Debates

LD012154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts from news conference by 10th PZPR Congress press spokesman Jerzy Majka in the congress press center in Warsaw on 1 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Majka] More than 300 participants took the floor during the debates. More than 500 delegates who had expressed a wish to speak presented their statements or their precisely formulated motions to the secretariats of individual problem teams. Statements made within the teams are treated in the same way as those made in plenary discussions and are used, in the end, to work out congress resolutions and the way they should be implemented since some of them have a more implementory character. This way we create a situation in which, theoretically, every delegate to the congress can be not only a participant who listens to what others have to say but can also take an active part in the course of the debates. Second, in this way we create a situation in which the majority of delegates and invited guests have the opportunity to take advantage of such possibilities.

Characterizing today's discussion one must say that these discussions within problem teams were very discerning and critical; the participants did not take the opportunity to boast of what they have already done or what is good. This discussion was an attempt to discuss those matters that are difficult or that constitute weak points and to seek ways and means of finding solutions to them.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you very much. Please, there are questions to be put to the congress press spokesman. Kay Withers from the BALTIMORE TIMES.

[Withers, speaking in English followed by Polish translation] Mr Majka, could I return to the queston of the third group -- ideology, propaganda, and the problem of national reconciliation. Could you tell us what exactly was said about the problem of national reconciliation.

[Majka] The assessments concerning national reconciliation were assessments showing the great progress that has been made in this area in recent years. On the other hand, what was discussed in relation to further actions? We spoke among other things about more dialogue -- also looking for dialogue with those who are not fully convinced, and those who have certain doubts -- being necessary in our press and information activities. In fact, the issue of national accord cannot be viewed as something that can or cannot be achieved at some stage. There is nothing fixed here. Five years ago, we attempted to find accord -- and did find accord with a significant part of society -- as to the way to bring the country out of that deep breakdown it found itself in and out of the split dividing society.

We have achieved significant results in this area, which is reflected by the difference between the social atmosphere in Poland a few years ago -- or even 2 years ago -- and today. But this is not sufficient; this is not the end of the problem. We now want to achieve accord on the direction in which the country is going to develop and what changes will take place in society during the coming 5-year period. We also want to achieve accord on the long-term prospects -- in a dozen or so years, at the beginning of the next century, and the next millenium.

10TH PZPR CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS RESUME 2 JUL

Closed Session Held

LD021254 Warsaw PAP in English 1157 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 -- Closed debates started at the 10th PUWP Congress following a short break. The lists of candidates for the party's central authorities and controlling bodies are being discussed. The returns commission will also be elec ed.

Gdansk Party Official Speaks

LD021621 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1347 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Speech by Marian Truszkowski, first secretary of primary party organization at Gdansk "Lenin" shipyard, at 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 2 July -- live]

[Excerpt] [Truszkowski] Comrades: For several years now the eyes of Poles have turned toward the Gdansk shipyard named after Lenin on many occasions -- more often than not with anxiety and fear. You see, the shipyard had become the stage for activities by forces hostile to our socialist state. With skill and using methods of political struggle, demagogy, and often psychological pressure, they exploited justified workers' aspirations precisely against the working class itself.

This was the case in August 1980 and December 1981. The party organization at the shipyard was also subjected to such attempts. Part of our comrades succumbed to these influences and this weakened the whole organization at the shipyard. This is why we concentrated all our party work on, for instance, giving shipyard workers our views on the activities of the leadership of the former Solidarity -- activities that had less and less in common with the cause of the workers and socialism. But we did not have enough strength, and it was not only up to us to defend and implement the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. This was a dramatic period.

If today I can state that it was overcome, then this can be attributed to party members and workers bound strongly to the party through the concepts of socialism and the shipyard. It was they, first and foremost, who actively supported the decision and resolution of the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. It was with determination and, on more than one occasion, with personal valor that we convinced the work force, which was airing every view under the sun, that we were right. We highly prized the numerous contacts that the representatives of the central party and state authorities had with the work force of the Gdansk shipyard. It is a pity that these have been stopped recently.

At the inspiration of the party a trade union, which now has about 6,200 members, has come into being at the shipyard. This is half of the shipyard's work force. The youth organization is active. The second term of office for the self-government organs, in which members of the party plan an active part, is already under way. As a result of the tremendous effort of the whole party organization the standard of political and economic knowledge in our work force (?is changing). Moods are settling down: from attitudes of lack of trust, the indifference, and now, more and more widespread sociopolitical and economic activity.

In order to gain a better assessment of the difference in the mood of the work force, it is enough to compare the atmosphere present at the 1983 meeting with representatives of the central authorities and the atmosphere of the welcome given to the first secetary of our party in January 1985 as well as the large and active participation of the shipyard workers in production deeds and political events. Proof of this was furnished by the fact that 7,000 of our workers took part in this year's May Day parade.

Comrades, socialism is a system in which the main cocreator of the national income -- the working class -- has a right to joint decisionmaking not only in regard to its distribution but also in regard to the organization of the whole nation's life. This right found concrete expression after the Ninth PZPR Congress.

ZSL Official Speaks

LD022136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1740 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Speech by Barbara Wojciechowska, deputy chairman of of Krosno Provinced ZSL Committee, at 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 2 July -- live]

[Excerpts] After the August strikes of the 1980's, I was appointed a member of the party Central Control Commission. In this capacity I was a guest at the Ninth Congress. The party youth, earnestly searching in the atmosphere of renewal and destruction, did not want to believe that apart from the party and its error, the opposition also existed -- the subversive opposition -- and that leading the country required caution, strength, and time. This is a normal biological reaction in any rebellion -- the October 1956 events took place along the same lines, except then, the party was less numerous and some still remember that it still had a party aktiv that was toughened by the war. I remember, nevertheless, that even then the structures were breaking down and a number of comrades who gave themselves to the cause were eliminated, in particular, workers activists. This rebounded in later years as the party had lost the true foundation of the workers activists in its executive apparatus, in spite of its verbal assurances about the role of the working class and so on. Is it therefore a good or a bad thing that at today's congress I am a candidate to the Central Committee membership for the second time? Is it good or bad that the very same party organization that eliminated me from the party activity before the Ninth Congress has now given me all the votes, recommending me earlier on for the post of rector of the higher education establishment that I manage?

I became the rector at the recommendation of the party during the period of martial law -- the fourth successive rector since the August strikes. In the meantime, there were two other one-day-wonder rectors who were accepted and refused, from left and right. Following the introduction of the law on higher education establishments I had to give in to the so-called democratic elections, in spite of the fact that with the organized opposition we knew that I was to lose. We thought, and I stress this here today, that to show one's views as the duty of a party activist. Working all our lives in one institution -- and many of us do not move up to work in the party apparatus and spend their whole working life with the people they start it with -- we have the duty to the academic milieu, work place -- wherever one works. I wish to stress this too: The role of the party member does not just mean success; it also means failure.

It was the naivete of the Gierek era to imagine that one could think about a life full of success as if in an American technicolor film. There is no such life, there won't be. Even though I believe there will be more successes.

All this does not have the aim of telling the comrades here about my life story -- I would not have dared. But I want to stress, and I think I am right -- and I am speaking at my third congress -- and in this hall here I see the faces and hear the voices of the people who are now dead -- I think that here the party went back to its deepest reserves, because it is not just me who is making a comback. popiela is also coming back and a number of other comrades who tested themselves in their party activity. I think this is some kind of a new phenomenon. I do not know if it is a positive one, but nevertheless, it is new and worth emphasizing. I would also like to point out the delegates from the Ninth Congress. As a guest to that congress I could see how these young comrades were maturing in the political struggle. They did not know what kind of congress they were coming to and what congress they were leaving; many of them did very well.

At the voivodship party conference I quoted a sentence which, perhaps, I can repeat today: Many of the comrades here [words indistinct]. This comrade said to me: Madam, I became a party secretary where 50 percent of the people are natives and 50 percent are from behind the Bug [ex-Polish territories now in USSR]. I am not a farmer because I have just started studying agriculture. What would you say, madam, after this Ninth Congress; what would you say to these people? I then said to him: You know, comrade, I would say: Perhaps things will be a little bit more just a bit more patriotic. I do not know if I was right. I did not have a clue about what was going to happen. This comrade became a true activist.

In this room here there are many delegates from the Ninth Congress who did very well; in such difficult times on can only be tested at work. It was as if we were on a plate, we were in constant political battle; there were no promotions when they are still afraid of us [words indistinct] still avoiding us. I had my speech all written down but I have made a mess of it. [laughter, applause]

When we were in the elections, former party members and party papers attacked us by asking what we said in the past. I want to say in this connection something that may be relevant to the intelligentsia milieu. A bad phenomenon exists. When one looks at the departmental councils -- and these are perhaps better than others, since we are stuck firmly in real life -- we deal with sick people and this keeps us close to reality. Looking at other universities and so on, about 20 percent of the people, or thereabouts, have children in permanent political emigration -- no political, money-earning emigration, [indistinct words]. Most of them work very well. I said this in the elections and I would like to repeat this again today since one has to deal with these intelligentsia milieu, as with any people in general, with sensitivity. If someone is alone in his old age and his own children are abroad, then this is simply a disaster, even if they earn foreign currency there. But there were cases, in Gdansk in particular, where some of the people who had their children abroad sent other people's children into the street fighting. This must not be done. Because one must stay [words indistinct]. That is why I think that, of course, people are still in pain and this has to be understood, but we must make sure that we are reliable. This, I think, is most important. We must all be credible, as party members, as Catholics -- and there are many Catholics who have been Catholics for 40 years and are now being pushed out by others who are now joining this religion [applause].

We must simply be honest. I would like to say this in conclusion: People are expecting an awful lot from this congress. Perhaps I would even put it slightly paradoxically; nonparty people expect perhaps more than party members. People believe that efficiency will improve, that discipline will improve. Discipline does not mean being touch with people, but some normal kind of work must exist. [applause]

I was asked about conversations with the opposition and I am right in the middle of a transition since half of these opposition leaders worked with me. In those conversations there was a lot of posturing; people can sense falsehood. That is why I think -- and this is how I understand the speech of Comrade General Jaruzelski, sorry if I get it wrong -- that we must stop talking to the opposition. We have already talked with them so much that they know our views. Let us simply get down to work. It is embarassing to say to a young man: Sir, you said this and that then. This is simply the physiology of his age; he said one thing earlier and another later, but the point is what he does.

Generally in life it is quite often of little importance what one says; what one does is important. That is why I think that -- and this is how I feel this congress, where everyone spoke of their own small matters -- this is very important. We have elected comrades to deal with grand politics; let us deal with our own matters. [applause]

One more thing -- I am terribly irritated by our television. What irratates me is this constant talk about whether the authorities are liked or disliked. After all, at home nobody asks a child whether he likes his parents. The authorities must be effective and must have respect; as far as liking is concerned, this applies to a completely different field of activity. [laughter and prolonged applause]

Elections Conducted

LD022251 Warsaw PAP in English 2141 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 2: Today, on the fourth day of the 10th PUWP Congress, now under way here, the plenary discussion was resumed at 9:00. At noon, during a closed-door debate the congress started to discuss candidatures for the PUWP central authorities. Speaking on behalf of the electoral commission, its chairman, Marian Wozniak, put forward proposals concerning the issue.

In tune with the principles -- passed by the congress -- defined in the regulations of the election of delegates, authorities and inspection bodies in the PUWP, the list of candidates for the PUWP Central Committee included 263 people, the list to the central audit and review commission -- 150 people. All the proposals of candidatures were put forward by voivodship delegations which had examined them comprehensively and taken into consideration all the criteria a candidate to the PUWP central authorities should fulfill. Candidates enjoy great political, public and professional prestige and have confidence of basic party cells they are members of. They agreed to have their names included in the lists of candidates.

During the open voting the congress passed the presented lists of candidates for the PUWP central authorities. The delegates also elected a 95-strong returns commission and appointed Tadeusz Czechowicz its chairman.

Thirty six delegates took the floor during the plenary discussion which lasted till 20:00 today. Speaking on behalf of the congress presidium, Ryszard Lubieniecki, a machine adjuster and first secretary of the PUWP department organization at the Feliks Dzierzynski Truck Plant in Starachowice (Kielce Voivodship), who chaired the final part of the plenary discussion today, put forward a motion to close the plenary discussions. The congress agreed to the motion. All in all eight-three delegates took the floor during the plenary meetings and one hunred and nine gave their speeches to the protocol.

The final part of the debates was held behind closed door and had to do with the election of the PUWP central authorities. The results of the elections will be known tomorrow.

Press Briefed on Foreign Policy

LD022305 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Report by correspondent Jerzy Malczynski and Marek Kassa on news conference given by Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, in the 10th PZPR Congress press center in Warsaw on 2 July; with Ernest Kucza, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, and Tadeusz Olechowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs; conducted by unidentified moderator]

[Text] Today's conference at the 10th PZPR Congress press center was devoted to Poland's foreign policy and those parts of the discussion at the congress that touched on it. Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, met foreign and Polish journalists. He said, in part:

[Begin recording] [Orzechowski] Matters relating to peace, security, and disarmament, especially in Europe, form the pivot of our interests. The implementation of our internal development plans and the strengthening of our position on the international arena depend decisively on our role and place in the community of socialist states. We are open to the world, not just Europe. We unfailingly support the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America in their just aspirations aimed at emancipation and at strengthening their political and economic independence. We have strengthened relations with many of these countries and we shall continue to strengthen them. We remember, and we have repeated this on many occasions, that these countries did not join the U.S. policy of sanctions when we were going through our most difficult period; they adopted a sympathetic and friendly stance toward us, gave us political support, and intensified economic cooperation with Poland. Such things have always been highly valued, are highly valued, and will continue to be highly valued. Traditionally, we also highly value the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and its role in international politics in the struggle for peace and just economic relations.

The development of international economic cooperation was one of the directions that has been discussed a great deal at the congress. The present world is living under the pressure of the negative effects of many economic problems. One can solve many of them only on a multilateral basis. What I mean are such things as unbalanced development of the economies of individual states and regions, imbalances in world trade, increases in indebtedness, and threats to the national environment. We stress that these are the joint problems of more than one continent, of more than one system, and of more than one bloc of states. These are problems on a global scale that apply to us all as inhabitants of this planet.

We can state with satisfaction that more and more governments and more and more political forces in the West are departing from a policy that is mutually harmful and profoundly unrealistic. We realize that the normalization of relations in our country and the growing understanding in the West of the sense of everything that has happened in Poland are the reason behind this. Thus, we are ready to normalize and improve relations with all Western countries. The basis for this -- and we shall continue to repeat this -- must be an acceptance of the social, political, and territorial realities that exist in Poland, respect for the sovereignty and equality of states and the universally accepted principles of international law.

The normalization of relations between Poland and Western countries is not just a matter of bilateral relations, it has a broad European dimension; this particularly concerns our relations with the FRG.

[Moderator] Thank you very much. We have questions next: Kevin Ruane of the BBC.

[Ruane speaking in English followed by Polish translation] In his speech to the congress on Sunday [29 June], General Jaruzelski spoke of the need to call a conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties to outline their struggle for peace. Has there been any response to this proposal? [end recording]

This question was answered by Ernest Kucza, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

[Begin recording] [Kulcza] We are treating the statement contained in the Central Committee's report as an idea that our party is presenting. We have had initial reactions from those delegates from fraternal parties present at our 10th Congress saying that this is an interesting proposal. We hope that within the framework of a continuing process the specifics of this idea will crystallize.

[Moderator] Thank you very much. Now the editor, [name indistinct], of ANSA.

[ANSA editor in French with superimposed Polish translation] Could you give us some specific details concerning the likely planned visit to Italy by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of State and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee? [end recording]

Tadeusz Olechowski, deputy foreign affairs minister, replied.

[Begin recording] [Olechowski] There is no doubt that the present state of our relations with Italy should be described as good and constructive, and I would like to reply to the question in the following way. Of course our relations have matured to such a stage that they should be raised to a new level, and of course I am not going to conceal the fact that both countries take a positive view of this idea of a top-level visit.

[Moderator] Thank you very much. Editor Sucha, from Polish Television News.

[Sucha] Minister, what further role do you foresee for Poland, especially in East-West relations, in light of the course of the 10th PZPR Congress deliberations so far.

[Orzechowski] First of all it is a feeling of the weight our country carries in European relations. We are situated in the middle of Europe. In size, power, and importance we are the second state of the Warsaw Pact. We have regained our rightful place in the socialist community. We are consolidating it and developing it. The second factor is our energetic activity arising from this awareness.

My travels in Europe, as well as throughout the world, have shown me one thing that not all of us can appreciate within the country: Basically, Europe and the wider world need Poland's energy. This is a very substantial incentive to us. We shall continue to put forth such initiatives.

Finally, the third element defining Poland's role depends on the open nature of its foreign policy. I have spoken of this in the Sejm, and after all, this is not my view alone: Poland wants to be a friend to all peoples and all states that treat her in the same manner.

[Moderator] Thank you very much. Editor Bernard Margueritte of LE FIGARO:

[Margueritte speaking in Polish] You said, minister, that Polish foreign policy should be guided from the viewpoint of the interests of the Polish economy. But you also placed a great deal of emphasis on ideological assumptions in Polish foreign policy. Is there not a certain contradiction here? What is the main sphere of Polish foreign policy? Is it pragmatism or ideology?

[Orzechowski] Polish foreign policy has always been guided, is guided, and will continue to be guided by certain principles that you would call ideology or the outright imposition of the ideological view upon foreign policy, but that are to us merely a manifestation of the integrity of that same policy, ensuing first of all from Poland's permanent interests, from the fact that Poland lies here and not on the moon or in any other part of the globe, and from the fact that it has certain allies and neighbors, and that it has had the experience it has had. These are the permanent principles -- you call them ideological principles -- that determine the entire direction of our foreign policy.

At the same time, it is a practical policy, a pragmatic one in the sense that it does not indulge in wishful thinking, that we are not guided by emotion or sentiment but by the real interests of the people and the state both now and in the future. We believe, and we can give proof that the basis of our foreign policy is the alliance with the USSR. This has nothing to do with the fact that we wish to obtain credit from Western countries on a normal and equal basis and that we wish to cooperate economically with the FRG, France, and Italy. In cooperating with these countries, we are not, after all, giving up our principles, and we do not demand this from any of our partners. We want to remain what we are, but at the same time, we want to trade on terms that are favorable to us all; business is business. I believe that the conviction that good business can be done with Poland is already making is way in many countries of Western Europe. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI REELECTED PARTY FIRST SECRETARY

LD031041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0951 GMT 3 Jul 86

[From the 10th PZPR Congress session in Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science -- live]

[Text] [session chairman Barcikowski] I ask Comrade Jozef Cyzrek to take the floor, to tell us the results of the election of the first secretary of the Central Committee.

[Czyrek] I wish to inform the comrade delegates that the Central Committee, at its first session, has elected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski [applause] to the post of first secretary of the Central Committee, in accordance with your recommendation, with one abstention and hence unamimously. [applause]

WOZNIAK COMPARES ATTITUDES OF 9TH, 10TH CONGRESSES

LD292052 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee secretary, by unidentified reporter in Warsaw; date not given; Wozniak in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] In Warsaw, we asked one of the Central Committee secretaries to tell us how the present Congress differs from preceding ones.

[Wozniak] Well, the difference is fundamental; it is fundamental in the party and in the country. The congress that is about to be held is a regular one; it accords with the rules of organization. As I said, the difference is in the party itself. It is a question of a different party. As we often say, it is the same party but is by no means the same as it was. Five years ago the party was in enormous danger and today it is aware of these threats more than ever. The past 5 years have hardened the party. The PZPR today functions in a fundamentally different way. It is a well-known fact that a large number of people left the party and those who stayed in it had to shoulder every burden of the acute, almost merciless, political struggle. This was the case especially in 1980 and 1981, and later. That is why I think that today the party is much more resistant to the opposition. At the same time -- and I would draw your attention to this -- the techniques and methods of the party's activity have changed significantly. Second, with regard to the methods of working -- to use a journalistic phrase -- I would say that we work in full view, very openly in every party organization.

As to what most of the debates were about, well, this was the schedule of the introduction of reform. Reform carries with it a picture of a better life. This is very important, because one must pay attention to the following: The economic mechanism is only one side of the reform, the other is the ensemble of people's attitudes, intentions, and views. Today we are of the view that 40-45 percent of the enterprises work well within the reform. The other 50 percent of them, on the other hand, do not do so yet. They are the ones who apply for relief and concessions. I would say that a kind of rivalry is beginning. The good enterprises say: Put a stop to concessions more quickly, because the bad have not merited them. All this has to be judged politically.

For this reason, the rate at which the reform is enforced has become a political matter. The rhythm of changes causes phenomena such as the acceleration of enterprise bankruptcy. There might come about such acute interventions as a reduction in employment, a necessity to change jobs or qualifications, and a rapid increase in work productivity. Of course, this cannot be attained from one year to the next. A new enterprise leading staff must be trained for this. In addition, this process must be extended over several years and all this goes with inflation and price rises, which are much debated in Poland. In simplified terms, I would say that we strive to balance the economy. We could create a market balance with a single 25 percent price increase, by raising the price of every article. This, however, would be an explosive that would blow up the economy and society. In other words, we have to stretch this 25 percent over a number of years. Thus, this year there will be an 8 to 9 percent price increase, so society can gradually get used to it.

[Reporter] The private farmers who cultivate three-quarters of the arable land can now plan with certainty. It will soon be possible to end meat rationing as well. But how will it go on?

The average 4 to 5 hectare small farms do not mean a secure future. In Poland, supply is a political issue because one of the causes of the strikes 6 years ago was the raising of food prices. It continues to be an important question: What is the state of social agreement and of opposition in Poland today?

[Wozniak] This is a very interesting question. I think we would have to say that Poland is a normally functioning country. But together with this, as a characteristic of present times, the concept of opposition is present in social awareness. In the seventies we fought shy of recognizing even the existence of any kind of opposition. So, this is a completely new thing. What the West calls Polish opposition means groups that strive to overthrow socialism. On the other hand, we may speak about the concept even of socialist opposition. For example, our state functions on the basis of cooperation between the PZPR and the two allied parties, that is the ZSL and the SD. These two confederates of ours agree with the basic principles, but they see a whole series of issues differently. At the same time, with the consistent realization of democratization, we brought into being a critical mechanism of the party, and not such a bad one either. This makes it possible for the party to function in society differently from before. I may say that it is also an achievement of recent years that at the membership meetings criticism has become natural. What is important here is not who criticizes, but whether there is a constructive proposal behind the criticism. Criticism without proposals gives no results. Precisely for this reason I would like to draw your attention to what we call the policy of agreement and struggle. We struggle against the opponents of socialism, but we seek agreement with every Pole who wants to build Poland within the framework of socialism.

MAJKA BRIEFS PRESS ON CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

LD302218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2006 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Press conference with Jerzy Majka, 10th PZPR Congress spokesman, at the contress press center on 30 June; reporters introduced by unidentified moderator -- recorded]

[Text] [Moderator] Editor Sylwestern (Szawas) from NOWE DROGI.

[Szawas] What do you do, Comrade Majka, as the 10th Congress press spokesman, see as new in Mikhail Gorbachev's Warsaw speech in relation to the previous speeches by the Soviet party leader?

[Majka] I think that in no previous public statements has there been such an extensive analysis as in this speech of the issues resulting from relations between our parties, that is, in interparty and interstate cooperation, (?and) the relations between Poland and the Soviet Union as nations and countries. This spee;ch constituted an expression of an attitude toward these matters. I highly value the words in this speech that contained expressions of support and approval, and the friendly party evaluation with regard to our analyses and the direction of development that we have worked out. The statement that the speech constitutes a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the Polish reality is a very (?correct) statement.

[Moderator] Thank you. Editor Lozinski from TRYBUNA LUDU.

[Lozinski] In his speech Comrade Gorbachev confirmed all the disarmament proposals that have been presented by the general secretary since 15 January. Is the fact that such a confirmation was uttered in Warsaw of any possible influence on the course of some of the negotiations and on the course of the future U.S.-Soviet dialogue on arms limitation?

[Majka] I think the course of the future dialogue is influenced most of all by the determination of the Soviet Union, and Mikhail Gorbachev personally, to tackle disarmament issues and to extracate the world from this dangerous course. I think it is symbolical that the will to act in that direction was expressed in Warsaw, in our country, which was affected so badly by the war. The fact that this has been said once again is also of equal importance. What will be decisive to the future international dialogue, is, I would say again, this determination.

[Moderator] Editor Stanislaw Lopuszanski, please.

[Lopuszanski] I would like to refer to the assessment of the discussion at the congress. You see, I am under the impression that the discussion is revolving more around local and regional problems. It is as if less is being said about national and state topics. Does the comrade share my assessment?

[Majka] I would not agree with such an assessment, although it might be apt for certain speeches. Let us start like this: The speech by Minister Siwicki related, of course, to Polish national matters. The speech by Zdzislaw Kaczmarek, scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences, did the same, as did the speech by Professor Rychlewski. (?If) one takes into account individual speeches one might prove that the majority of speeches want, nevertheless, to formulate here certain assessments or certain postulates relating to matters which are far broader than their own milieu. People are managing this, however, and I would say, to a varying degree of art in speech making. I think that workers are making a high number of speeches. In this connection [word indistinct] generalizations do not sound like a speech by a professional politician.

[Moderator] [Word indistinct] (?Williams) from the BALTIMORE SUN.

[(?Williams) in English followed by Polish translation] Mr Majka, is there any provision for discussion of the various speeches among the delegates. As far as I could see today it was just speech after speech, often not related. Is there going to be discussions after the speakers as there was in 1981?

[Majka] It would be difficult to agree that in 1981 there was time for discussion after the end of the speeches. It seems to me that this discussion was held at various levels of the Ninth Congress in the same way as is happening at this congress.

The speech by Alfred Miodowicz, in which he formulated the attitude of trade unions to the draft economic plan, was a polemical attitude to some sectors of the plan, including an attempt for proportional distribution of resources and forces in the plan, while trade unions would prepare concentration on some issues. So, it is not free of discussion. Looking carefully at shorthand notes on individual speeches, one can find many parts of speeches that are an attempt to look more carefully at the issues, or perhaps see them in a different way than the report.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS CONSISTENCY, DETERMINATION

LD011410 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1: The Government report delivered at the congress by the premier June 30 did not contain spectacular promises or announcements of spectacular moves. It confirmed once again the consistent efforts to continue and more effectively execute the principle of efficiency and rationality of economic actions.

What draws attention is the clear statement that this uneasy road will undoubtedly witness contradictions and conflicts. It is obvious that forcing rational attitudes in enterprises and in the economy at large cannot proceed without pain, hence we must arrive at an effective economy through tough financial principles and economic constraint.

Special stress is to be laid on countering the causes of inflation and on recoving economic equilibrium. There is no such thing as miraculous solutions in the economy. There is why the premier spoke about well-known ways of achieving these goals. These ways are, by the way, constantly being discussed in Poland. There simply are no others. What is sought is putting the brakes to the rise in production costs, limiting non-profitable economic acitivity, bringing down subsidies and more broad use of equilibrium prices.

The diagnosis is, therefore, clear. success depends, above all, on consistency and determination in the implementation of the programme of mending the economy.

CZYREK VIEWS DISCUSSIONS OF DRAFT PROGRAM

AU301218 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the PZPR Program Commission, by Piotr Rzadca: "Our Vision of the Future"]

[Excerpts] [Rzadca] The draft party program has greatly stimulated people's interest in the vision of our country's development. What about the discussion of this program?

[Czyrek] The most valuable features of this discussion were its genuine and committed nature. People aired their views out of inner compulsion and out of profound conviction that they can influence Poland's development. There was nothing formal about this discussion. Another striking feature was the fact that people were less interested in harking back to the past. Most of them looked forward to the future -- how to program the future and how to achieve the appointed tasks.

[Rzadca] The discussion revealed the people's basic agreement with party policy and the lines of the country's development. However, there were differences in views on some issues....

[Czyrek] I would regard these differences as a kind of impatience and as a wish to accelerate the process of implementing the solutions suggested by the party program and its ideological principles. The discussion made it clear that these soltuions are accepted by everyone and that differences occurred in evaluating the ripeness of the social conditions for various solutions and in appraising the speed of implementing our aims. For example, the subject most discussed by the people was social justice.

The discussion of this subject referred to the constitutional conditions of our country and to the results of socialist transformations. The mainstream of this discussion was characterized by the primary demand that the principle of wages according to quantity and quality of work must be fully observed in practice. At times it was also characterized by a rather primitively conceived notion of equality: "All of us have the same stomachs." It goes without saying that we must create objective premises to ensure that equality and social justice become a general practice. At the same time, we must explain to each other what these two notions mean at the present stage of our development and what economic restrictions are imposed on them, including our potential to meet the people's material needs, the structure of property, the differences in the working and living conditions in towns and rural areas, and so on. However, the impatience I have mentioned has its good points because it forces all of us to boost our efforts to ensure that the principles of social justice are observed everywhere.

The main point is to create wage systems that ensure that wages are paid only for the actual work done by individual workers and workers teams. We must eliminate the typical exploitation of honest and effective workers by those who shirk work and are work parasites. Another point is to ensure that incomes in the private sector are consistent with actual work, and that speculation, corruption, and tax swindles are eliminated. We also want to ensure that people enjoy equal opportunities and feel themselves socially secure.

[Rzadca] Some people charged the party with opportunism on the question of the speed of socialist transformations....

[Czyrek] It is not worth abusing terms such as dogmatic and doctrinarian because, for one thing, it is at times easy to obliterate the difference between ideological fitness and doctrinarianism. On the other hand, it is possible to accuse the carriers of some views that they are unable to understand the conditions in which we operate, that they practice typical voluntarism, and that they disregard the potential and awareness of the people and the standards of our economy. There are also those who continue to persist in believing that accelerating socialist transformation by command measures and practicing "historical leaps" are the best methods, although practice has often refuted such methods of creating social change.

Our party is not opportunist, but it must reckon with socioeconomic reality. At the same time, our party regards it as its duty to carry out quickly the analyses of the coming problems created by the progress of civilization, science, and technology, to introduce new management methods, and so on.

[Rzadca] Some people had doubts about the stages of our development and about the present meaning of the dictatorship of the proletariat....

[Czyrek] The modified draft program is more specific as to the stage of the socialist transformations achieved by us. The statement that we have reached the stage between capitalism and socialism was not enough, because this could be interpreted as our having done little in the past 40 years, which is not true. We also had to be more specific about the nature of our state, which, without giving up its class functions, fulfills its all-national functions. The party line is aimed at the development of socialist democracy and not at its retrenchment. The state must take care of the interests of all working people.

[Rzadca] Everyone is for the continuation of the Ninth Congress line. What is the meaning of this line 5 years after it was proclaimed?

[Czyrek] The postulate that the Ninth Congress line be continued is justified because the slogan of socialist renewal has passed its severe social test with flying colors. At the same time, the precongress discussion has confirmed that we have not been able to accomplish all of our plans and that it is necessary to again include them in our programmatic tasks. However, this kind of continuation will not be easy. For example, at the Ninth Congress we announced that we would expand socialist democracy with the help of the legal and political measures we introduced at that time. However, the question is whether the people's councils and workers self-government bodies really do utilize all their powers. We carried out a reform of the election law, but we still have not said all we have to say on this subject. In a word, we need further progress.

We must also intensify those positive changes within the party that were initiated by the ninth Congress in order to ensure that the party is the main driving force of social progress in our country. At the same time, we want to ensure that the process of substituting new and better solutions for obsolete solutions is a continuous process. This is how I view the continuation of the party line after 5 years of practical knowledge.

10TH CONGRESS FOCUSES ON 'HOME MATTERS'

LD022100 Warsaw PAP in English 1819 GMT 2 Jul 86

[By Zbigniew Boniecki: "Key Phase in Tidying Up Home" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 -- The course of the 10th PUWP Congress leaves no doubt as to the fact that in home matters this supreme party forum is laying down a determined programme for another phase of tidying up their own home -- the home which they shielded against conflagration and for which they now intend to secure a groundwork of continuity and development.

That is why both in the basic report and in the discussion a firm course of business-like criticism and tough statements emerged which inspires well-grounded optimism. As Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski observed while addressing the congress, the key speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski "In fact was not a report but a talk with the party, as well as with entire society, on the need to proceed to the second phase of materializing the main assumptions of the programme on socialist renewal."

This was corroborated by statements made by other delegates as well. First secretary of the Voivodship PUWP Committee in Katowice Bogumil Ferensztajn voiced full (?support for) the opinion expressed in the PUWP CC report to the effect that political renewal must be followed by technological and organizational renewal throughout the country word indistinct] economy.

Said First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Poznan Edward Lukasik: "Experience gathered in the region of greater Poland (western Poland) shows that it is the most difficult to keep a course in the fight against old (habits): against conservatism, return to the old rut, dogmatism, and other phenomena for which we had to pay a formidable price. Worthy of respect are the critical words uttered by Wojciech Jaruzelski with reference to the time-consuming style of action which involve participation in conferences, meetings, and gala assemblies. Inhabitants of the city of Poznan say that conferences and red tape are unlikely to yield anything material.

The discussion reciprocates and expands the tone of the reports also in such fundamental issues as materialization of the economic reform, new requirements addressed to managerial staffs, the need to consistently introduce motivation for work, alongside such an unpopular reminder as the one saying that economic pressure does in no way conflict with the principles of socialism. "On the contrary: it is a fundamental condition for effectiveness of socialism as an economic system," Premier Messner declared.

Aleksander Ferenc, a foreman in the transport equipment plant "WSK" in Przeworsk, south-eastern Poland, emphasized the widespread expectation of a full implementation of the reform in economy and management. Proposals to employ economic pressure, mentioned in the congress documents, are fairly widely accepted, he stated. Wages-related problems are hoped to be regulated at last.

Chairman of the Polish Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz used strong words as he said that his organization had been working two years already and could take a fresh look at the work of the central administration. "It represents the cause [words indistinct] unnecessary friction and misunderstanding. Mediocrity, because mediocre people feel best in the thicket of regulations, mess, and slapdash. A mass of administration workers have forgotten the lesson of the past period. Their arrogance is rapidly reviving. We encounter this every day and receive many such signals from our unions, from the working people. The ministers come and go but the 'middle' remains surviving many bends and feeling fine," Miodowicz said.

A locksmith from the cellulose-paper mill in Wloclawek, Bogumil Moraczewski closed his speech with the words: "We are a nation rich in raw materials, we have a developed industrial potential, educated people, and talented professionals. Finally, we have tested friends among the socialist camp states. Correctly led and wisely governed, we can become the country for which our fathers struggled and dreamed of," the locksmith said.

WALESA TRIP PREVENTED BY FURTHER INTERROGATIONS

AU011645 Paris AFP in English 1641 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, July 1 (AFP) -- In Gdansk, former Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa refused to answer police questions during a two-and-one-half hour interrogation in connection with the May 31 arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, leader of the underground branch of Solidarity, TKK.

Mr. Welesa will face another interrogation Thursday which prevents him from going to Italy, where he was invited on an official visit that would have been his first trip out of the country since martial law was imposed in December 1981.

LCY DEFENSE COMMISSION HEARS POPIT ADDRESS

LD251316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1041 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- Preparations for defence continued in Yugoslavia and combat readiness has been heightened over the past four years despite the unfavourable social and economic circumstances, said League of Communist of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee member France Popit at the 13th LCY Congress today. In his introductory statement at the session of the Congress Commission for National Defence and Social Self-Protection, Popit noted the achieved level of moral-political unity, capacitation, modernization and overall development of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defence, which are complementary parts of the country's integrated Armed Forces with several million members in all parts of Yugoslavia.

Popit stated that many substantial questions relating to the organization and functioning of the system of national defence and social self-protection, have been worked out. They include the strategy of armed struggle and a study of the level achieved in carrying out Yugoslavia's concept of defence. Work on a document of a conceptual-doctrinary nature entitled "The Strategy of National Defence and Social Self-Protection" is in its final stage, he added.

The security of Socialist Yugoslavia is the common interest of the country's working people and citizens, its nations and nationalities, which arises from the awareness of their interlinked fate and the implementation of the self-management social relations embodied in the Constitution, Popit stressed.

He warned, however, of the series of problems and contradictions in the development of Yugoslavia and in international relations which affect the country's defence and self-protection capability.

Popit noted that the economic crisis in Yugoslavia is becoming more acute, that there are shortcomings in the functioning of the political system, manifestations of disunity and federalization in the LCY, blocks in the implementation of self-management production relations, and particularly, increasingly aggressive manifestations of nationalism. He said ideo-political action was one of the LCY's priority tasks in curbing all forms of economic crime and eradicating the conditions which make it possible.

Popit also spoke of the deterioration of the military-political situation in the world and the increasingly frequent use of armed force in new forms, including so-called state terrorism. He drew attention to the use of so-called "star wars" and the strategy of low-intensity and special warfare in attempts to achieve the main objectives of the policy of hegemony and domination in international relations.

Since the interests of major powers and blocs intersect in the territory occupied by Yugoslavia, the focus of confrontation in Europe is being transferred to its south-eastern part and the Mediterranean region. In the long term, Yugoslavia will have to reckon with territorial claims on the part of some neighbouring countries. In modernizing its Armed Forces, Yugoslavia will therefore be governed by the need not to lag behind the armed forces of its neighbours, Popit said.

The implementation of the economic stabilization program, development of socialist self-management, strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of the country's nations and nationalities, efficacious functioning of the political system and the consolidation of the international position and reputation of nonaligned Yugoslavia will contribute to the strengthening of the country's defence and self protection capability, concluded Popit.

COMMISSION ON POLITICAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT MEETS

LD272252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Existential problems have a great effect on the ideological awareness of the young generation, Goran Milinovic noted, speaking first in today's debate at the session of the Commission for the Development of the Political System. Thus, in his view, a solution to the problem of unemployment should be the top priority. This problem, however, cannot be resolved through talk and conclusions, but with the right development policy. The LC, too, has an important role here, because it is necessary to oppose the various negative tendencies in society and to put a halt through resolute action to anti-self-management behavior, which, Milinovic noted, is increasing.

It is indeed politically shortsighted to believe the theories of individuals who believe we do not need an army and that its role can be taken over by something else, stressed Milan Daljevic. Not only our experience but that of other countries shows the existence of a strong and modern army is an essential precondition for the preservation of peace on our own borders and for effective defense. The Yugoslav People's Army also has the constitutionally established responsibility of protecting our social system from all forms of external and internal threats. Our Army also gives a great schooling in defense, the cradle of brotherhood and unity. In addition, Daljevic said, the Army builds and constructs the country. In the inter-congress period, in the Army 100,000 soldiers have been trained for various occupations, the Army has constructed some 2,300 roads and 15 bridges. It has also been involved in fire-fighting and eliminating the consequences of earthquakes.

Speaking about the all-around degree of integration of the Yugoslav People's Army in the political system, Daljevic stressed that in the course of the last elections to the various institutions of the delegate system, more than 8,000 members of the Yugoslav People's Army were elected. However, he added, claims the Army is becoming a force above the system are unfounded. It does not have the role of an arbiter in social disputes and in affairs within the competence of others. The theory that Army members should be "kept in the barracks," which has been increasingly heard of late, opposes our desire to develop self-management as a complete social relationship.

Daljevic stressed our Army is a Yugoslav Army, not only in its name and origin, but also in the structure of its officer and regular components, the meaning and aims of its existence, the content of its daily work and the ideo-political orientation of its members.

Our Army has always been, is and will remain the Yugoslav People's Army, Milan Daljevic said categorically. Such an army is not to the liking of some who, therefore, do not refrain from open attacks on the Army and its members.

Recently individuals have demanded units of the Yugoslav People's Army be formed on a national basis, for military service to be carried out in one's own republic or province, even in the civilian services. It does not take much political wisdom to realize how this questions the entire concept of the development of the Yugoslav People's Army, seeking the formation of some kind of republican and provincial armies instead. Since the Army and the defense of Yugoslavia must be unified, this certainly cannot and will not be permitted, Daljevic stressed.

Mihailo Saranovic proposed that an appropriate place should be given in the congress documents to the information system, because it is only marginally mentioned in the draft documents: "But imparting of information has never been nor can ever be, anywhere, on the margin of social events." He assesses that our information media are certainly among the most free and most democratic in the world, and also said that there are some newspapers that write in a manner that does not accord with the general social efforts and trends, and which therefore serve as a "good source of information" to those abroad who maliciously write in a sensationalist fashion about Yugoslavia.

Saranovic stressed a number of newspapers in the world, primarily in the West, abuse and distort certain statements by our leaders or measures taken by the leadership. He mentioned that one agency said only yesterday that clearly critical allusions to Comrade Tito had allegedly been heard from the congress podium, even though this congress is a symbol of the continuity of Tito's cause. The interpretation put on measures taken by the Presidency of the SFRY and the Presidium of the LCY to settle the state of affairs in Kosovo is one of the latest examples of such distortion, with some newspapers "interpreting" these as, allegedly, the virtual abolition of Kosovo's autonomy, placing Kosovo under the guardianship of the central authorities and putting Serbia in control of internal affairs, culture and the judiciary in Kosovo, while the recent actions of Serbians and Montenegrins were described as being inspired by Belgrade -- that is, Serbia -- to alter the status of the province and reduce its autonomy.

Commenting critically on this, Saranovic said it should be clear to the authors of these articles, and to all others, that what are involved are measures adopted in March of this year. This means they are not connected with the actions of Serbians and Montenegrins, and are directed toward respecting the law and Constitution, infringement of which citizens from Kosovo often warned about. These measures aim to secure for all in that province, like elsewhere in Yugoslavia, a peaceful and creative life, in full equality.

In conclusion, Saranovic said most world newspapers write honestly and objectively about Yugoslavia, and therefore these malicious representations of events in our country appear even more conspicuous.

Speaking about the activity of subjective forces, Vasko Kostojcinoski stressed the vanguard was also in the grip of bureaucratization, a very serious matter the League of Communists must deal with as soon as possible. Unless it resolves that problem, the LCY cannot be a successful protagonist of actions.

Touching on our difficulties, Marko Belinic said that this is no longer a crisis, but paralysis, and added vigorous action is required to resolve the problems. Assessing that answers to many significant questions are expected from this congress, too, he expressed criticism of its work method.

The method of work in which the delegates are divided into commissions is not a good one, because it would be much more useful for them to be all together to come into contact and enter into dialogue. It is no problem that the congress would in such a case last 5 to 8 days, because as a result the right orientation would probably emerge, the orientation allowing progress to be made.

Vladimir Babovic spoke in a critical vein about the disunity in the leadership, which is continuing even after the all-party debate on the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. It is most difficult for the grassroots membership when members of the LCY Central Committee, the same day or the day after expressing unanimous approval on certain standpoints or conclusions, make totally contradictory statements, or behave in practice contrary to the established orientations.

Still fresh in our memories is the picture of Tito going around workers and chatting to them, Stevo Zivkovic said. Tito knew well how important it is to be with and keep in constant touch with workers. Today we seem to have forgotten that. It is high time for the party to turn again to the class, for Communists to don work overalls and be active among and with workers. This, as Zivkovic said, "is the proper work on developing the political system."

Enver Cemalovic listed among the most important tasks of the League of Communists the struggle against bureaucracy and statism, advocating that the amount of administration and management should be reduced. We must, he went on, overcome more rapidly the instances of corruption manifested in employment, for young people are rightly talking about the purchase of jobs, of bribery and favoring the children of people in high office. Cemalovic also advocated abolishing all benefits for officials and ending entertainment at the expense of worker income.

Miladin Mitrovic warned we take too little account of who is educating our young people and what the young are offered in terms of so-called cultural content. Everything has been commercialized, and sex and violence predominate in culture, he underlined.

Ali Krasnici spoke about the position of the Romanies in Kosovo. They have indeed attained equality in principle, Krasnici underlined, but they still have difficulty in getting jobs and housing. Few of them are in the League of Communists, and in workers councils and delegate assemblies, Krasnici added, and proposed the Romanies should be acknowledged as having the status of a nationality [Narodnost].

Tito said long ago that we do not want what belongs to others, but we shall not give up what is ours. We should adhere to this now, when dark forces want to separate Kosovo from Yugoslavia, Ksenija Vuckovic said. She expressed concern about the state of affairs in that province, but also dissatisfaction at the lack of concord in the top ranks of society. Enough of words like "must" and "should," because they do not make anything obligatory for anyone. Instead of that, we seek decisive steps. We demand that those who have erred and mercilessly squandered resources should admit their mistakes, withdraw and leave their posts to honest and capable people. Those who have landed the country into debt should be called to account even in the banks, known to be Yugoslavia's adversaries. The worst thing is that such people are still in the League of Communists and sit at meetings with us, Ksenija Vuckovic said.

Dragoljub Ackovic cited the statistic that just over 2,200 Romanies are LCY, while according to census figures about 200,000 Romanies are in the country, and according to some estimates even as many as around 800,000. So 1 in 10 Yugoslavs and one in a hundred Romanies are members of the LCY -- Ackovic considers that education is nevertheless the most difficult problem: a third of Romanies are illiterate, and two-thirds are kept by the state. He also pointed out the differences in the way Romanies are treated in the constitutions of the republics and provinces, which should be standardized, both normatively and in fact.

Svetlana Ilic took the floor at the congress only, as she said herself, to "comment that it looks as though the Chernobyl catastrophe has taught us nothing." Ana Klenovsek, in an equally brief exposition, pointed to the accumulated problems in construction and house-building, in contrast to these industries, which make use of domestically-produced materials and know-how, being a motive force for breathing life into production and for more rapid employment.

Taip Taipi, Antun Loncar and Zivota Stossic took part in the afternoon debate.

The commission continues its work this evening with a review of and adoption of the reports which they will submit to the congress plenum.

At this evening's last session of the Commission of the 13th LCY Congress for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, the report on the commission's work was adopted. Four hundred and fifty-six delegates opted for work in the commission, 76 delegates took part in the debate, while 30 offered a written exposition. The delegates also submitted 10 amendments to the draft congress documents.

SPEAKERS ADDRESS IDEOPOLITICAL COMMISSION

LD261442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 26 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress -- Commission for the Ideopolitical Activity of the LCY and the Statute" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Standardized membership fees are not the condition for the ideological unity of the LC. Unity depends primarily on the organization and efficiency of work, stressed Anica Kuhar. Self-financing is one of the foundations on which the work of the LC is based because its independence depends on it. The LCY membership on several occasions asked for membership dues to be reduced, for the resources to be used more rationally and for the [administrative] apparatus to be reduced as well. The number of employees in the party apparatus between the two congresses was increased by 774 people, with considerable differences between the individual republics and provinces. The size of the membership fee is not a technical but a moral question, stressed Anica Kuhar, because the greatest opposition to the demands to bring down membership dues comes precisely from the environments which are characterized by inefficiency and by the easy-going way in the implementation of the agreed policy.

The socialist self-managing Yugoslavia can survive only as an equal community of our nations and nationalities and their republics and provinces. Disintegration tendencies are profoundly at odds with and alien to workers' interests, stressed Sinan Hasani.

Assorted nationalists and other enemies wish to distill the struggle for national equality into their sinister plans; they also want to pose as protectors of "the nation" and of the working class itself. These attempts were felt up and down the country but, as a stark illustration they broke out through the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981. If class dimensions of our society had been taken into account more fully, the enemy would not have achieved what he did.

Having advocated the idea that the class approach should be emphasized more in the struggle of the LC and of other socialist forces against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Hasani stressed that the working people in Kosovo, and especially the Albanians, must be told that it was a nationalistic monster and the sinister toil of the overthrown class and the so-called Enver's Marxism-Leninism which were operating against them. The objective of these efforts was to wreck socialist Yugoslavia into which the Albanians of this country, together with other nations and nationalities, have built themselves.

Against the true will and sentiments of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples, Hasani went on to say, Serbian nationalists both inside and outside Kosovo, imbued with an ideology which is alien to the worker's class and possessing an over-emphatic nostalgia toward Kosovo, with a mixture of the Kosovo myth and by tying Kosovo exclusively to the Serbian and Montenegrins, are trying to cast doubts about all the Albanians, suggesting that they allegedly are not an adequately trustworthy element for Yugoslavia. For the Albanian, Serbian, and Montenegrin working people, their life together, won during the national liberation struggle and built during socialist development, is a class historic necessity, just as much as Yugoslavia is a class historic necessity for all its working people, nations, and nationalities, said Hasani in conclusion.

Having identified nationalism as the mainstay of class enemies, Ante Kokeza stressed that in fact the most dangerous nationalism was the nationalism against which no one was fighting. Opportunist calculations are increasingly present: Why should we be the first to oppose nationalistic manifestations, or: Don't lash out at nationalism, at least not during my term of office. At the time of escalation of all kinds of terrorism in the world theses are emerging about the JNA being redundant. Such people are proffering capitulationist banners. Unfortunately, said Kokeza, it is mainly the Army structures which are opposing this. Is silence by others a sign of approval or flirting, he wondered.

There is nothing unusual in the fact that a part of the clergy is developing nationalism, but it is dangerous that nationalism has infiltrated the leaderships of the LC, said Slavko Borojevic, mentioning the examples of Croatia in 1971 and Kosovo in 1981. He wondered to what extent this is a danger to Yugoslavism today, when every nation has its own rights, from education to its own assembly. Ethnically pure states are not the solution to the national question in this country, Borojevic warned, adding that we should not close our eyes to the increasing emigration of peoples to "their states."

Ante Franjic drew attention to the new forms of opportunism which have shaken the LC. These are sectarianism and factionalism, and statist-bureaucratic opportunism which creates an atmosphere of vying for all forms of power, said Franjic. This is the kind of opportunism which avoids new initiatives, hushes up the real state of affairs, from Kosovo to Split, covers up investments, shirks responsibility, leads to moral compromises and forces workers to become passive observers. If we do not put a stop to this, the LCY will continue to lose its reputation, will be in danger of becoming isolated and will begin to function as just one of the forces in society, said Ante Franjic.

The commission continues its work at 1600 hours (1400 GMT) this afternoon.

The working class can never produce as much as can be ruined by certain management structures. This is confirmed by the many monuments to human stupidity which we have today -- Obrovac, Feni, Madijapan and others, said Prvoslav Stankovic. Speaking about responsibility, Stankovic noted that it has been discredited to such an extent that it has become a mere phrase, from which we ourselves wish to escape.

In the view of Stojan Arsenic, federalism has become the principle for the organization and conduct of the LCY. Many swear allegiance to Marx, Tito, Kardelj, but do whatever suits them, supposedly because of the specific features of their own environment. The institution of agreement-reaching and decision making has been turned into a platform, and agreements are now reached more easily with states on another continent than within the country, said Arsenic.

It is said that about 50,000 members of the LC have answered criminal charges, but no ideopolitical measures have been taken against them. It is also said that the richest stratum of society is to be found amongst the members of the LC, but again nothing is done about it, said Veljko Dimic. On this account he submitted to the congress an amendment seeking specific action in basic organizations and leaderships of the LC to assess these cases and strike from the membership of the LC those who do not belong there.

Stressing that since the counterrevolution in Kosovo a lot had been done on supporting the activity of irredentists Kurtesi said [as received: first reference to Ilijaz Kurtesi] that all problems have not been overcome, including the most difficult moral and political problem of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia -- emigration. The situation in Kosovo must be a continual concern of the LC and all organized forces. A united assessment of the situation and the support of all the leaderships of both Serbia and Yugoslavia are needed for success, said Ilijaz Kurtesi.

Speaking about unity in party ranks Petar Mandic noticed that the ideology of the LCY federalization could also be monitored through party documents. In Comrade Tito's time, he said, there was a formulation in the statute whereby the LC's of the republics and provinces independently analyzed their stands and conclusions. This is not controversial, Mandic said. After Tito it was added that they could also analyze their policies. And Tito used to say that there cannot be eight policies. This is why Mandic advocated that a formulation about "policies" be taken out of the draft amendments and addenda to the statute, and instead there should be only one policy.

Our interparty problem is in the members and not in communists, said Kresimir Srsen, talking about the unity in the LC.

Delegates Debate

LD280550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- The LCY cannot be divided into national leagues of communists. This stand of Comrade Tito was the main springboard in the discussion of Momcilo Dugalic, first speaker in this morning's discussion in the Commission for the Ideological Activity of the LCY and the Statute.

According to Dugalic, the all-party debate on draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee reflected dissatisfaction at the lack of unity in the LCY. Bureaucratic LC leaderships and the authorities have been accused of this. However, some republican and provincial officials described these efforts as unitarist. At the same time they insisted on the consolidation of sovereignty of the republican and provincial LC organizations. Condemning such efforts, Dugalic proposed more emphasis in the Statute on equality instead of independence, because if we are equal, this will provide plenty of room for independence.

Retorting to yesterday's report by Petar Mandic that the independence of republican and provincial organizations boiled down to producing stands and conclusions, and not to establishing policy, Nijaz Durakovic said one should be careful with demands for strengthening unity, as this could mean the restoration of the classical concept of the party.

Asking to speak again, Petar Mandic recalled that in 1972 Comrade Tito stood against producing eight policies, as this leads to lack of unity in the LCY.

Hamdija Pozderac joined in the debate at this stage, recalling that in 1972 Tito stood against policies in republics and provinces within the context of deviating phenomena -- mass movements, affairs about road-building, liberalism, nationalism.

Speaking about the process of the decentralization of organs and the federation as a whole Pozderac said that it should be carried out in line with transferring of power to associated workers. Instead, we ended up with polycentric statism. Every time we come to grips with it we must bear in mind that this should be to the advantage of the working class.

Cviko Krunic agreed, saying those who are involved in political and expert work cause confusion. We do not need general superstructure and ideological nuances at this congress, said Krunic, stressing causes behind workers' leaving party ranks have not been sufficiently clarified. We have been hearing for years about a so-called concern about the position of the working class. To many, this has given a pretext for developing various presuppositions, but an explanation is missing for why 60,000 workers left the LC between the two congresses.

Boris Majer pointed out that a lot was being said about a crisis in society and considerably less on a crisis in the LC, which does exist indeed. It is not the question of the crisis of the program, but of the crisis in its uniform implementation. As one of the causes of paralysis in the activity of the LC, Majer gives the existence of the relics of state socialism.

Anka Modric spoke in favor of greater involvement of the communist-workers' aktivs and the realization of their role as established by the Statute. Many of the municipal conferences have not even set up such aktivs, and those that do exist do not function the best they can.

We have never come to any of the post-war congresses with so much harsh truth about ourselves and our own organization, said Djuro Bilbija, noting all these truths also contain apologetic praise of everything which matters to the political bureaucracy.

Similarly, it has become normal that no one was responsible, or is responsible, for the country's indebtedness, the crisis, bureaucratic-etatist counter-revolution, or a long-lasting stagnation of self-management. It is dangerous to think that in our situation, it is sufficient just to "tune the strings" without changing either the instruments, musicians, or conductors, Bilbija underlined.

If we continue to be a state party to such an extent, he warned, it will not be long before we will understand that we have been agreeing with anarchist pre-suppositions according to which every party is also a state on a small scale because of its very aspiration to organize itself as a state instead of a working class.

As an example of a lack of readiness of the party leadership to be the true political center of the revolution, Bilbija gave the fact that nothing was done yet to implement the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session. These conclusions, he recalled, bound all the central and provincial committees to hold separate sessions by the end of 1985 on etatism "on their territories," and the LCY Central Committee Presidium at the level of the federation. Though no one has done this, with the exception of Bosnia-Hercegovina to a certain degree, the LCY Central Committee called no one to "account." The congress documents also do not contain a single word of self-criticism.

For this reason he proposed present members of the leadership should be relieved of their duties only after the congress had carried out a critical assessment of what more could have been and must be achieved in the inter-congress periods. We must also examine the failures which were due to lack of readiness on the part of the LCY Central Committee to act as a political center of the revolution and due to its Presidium's insufficient ability and readiness to stand up to the responsibilities imposed by the situation in society and a need for such a role of the Central Committee, concluded Bilbija.

Milan Fabjancic spoke about debts and their repayment. He thinks that inflation destroys not only LC class potential, but also its moral potential. Some one has to pay the difference between the nominal and real value of credits, and as a rule it is the worker. Fabjancic also spoke out against social property flowing out into private property.

Niksa Sentic, speaking about ideological work with young people, said the more we work with youth and the better we do so, the less scope we leave for the activity of enemies of our society.

Izet Mehinagic spoke out in sharp opposition to some proposals by the youth congress. He expressed disagreement with criticism of 25 May celebrations and with proposals put forward by a number of delegates at the youth congress in connection with that. He considers this to be an open attack on Youth Day, describing it as anti-socialist and anti-selfmanagement.

Zorin Kalinic shared his opinion. He believes the Socialist Youth Federation congresses demonstrated how disunited we are, and that they dealt with marginal issues. He then spoke very critically about the proposal for a civilian performance of military service, the proposal for abolition of the death sentence, and of Article 133 of the Criminal Law. Although they would like to portray themselves as being modern and left-wing, these opinions are in fact right-wing and are the consequence of too little work with young people.

Rajko Cecanovic called for more consistent implementation of the law, with the view that some state organs fail to work as they should.

He cited Kosovo and the incessant attacks by irredentists upon the constitutional order as evidence of this. Settling accounts with Albanian nationalism is, in his opinion, a historic test, and he called for accounts to be settled with protagonists of all forms of nationalism.

Sretko Vulic demanded party ranks be consistently purged of all those who do not fit into the LC because of their improper conduct. He is of the opinion that the LC is in a state of moral crisis and that communists are responsible for the errors committed in the past, for LC members are in all the most responsible positions. Attempts at differentiation from the bottom to the top have already been made. In his view, we ought for once to start at the top in checking who deserves to stay in the LC.

Bogdan Crnobrnja advocated consistent openness of work, answering for one's actions and stricter accountability. He also pleaded for a greater role for the Socialist Alliance, as the broad front of organized socialist forces of society, and for greater participation of rural-dwellers and believers.

Three hundred and forty two delegates and guests took part in the work of the commission for Ideo-Political, Organizational, Actional and Cadre Capability and Activity of the LCY and for Statutory Questions. After the debate, in which 88 delegates asked to take the floor and 19 submitted written expositions, the report on the commission's work was adopted and will tomorrow be submitted to the congress. As Jakov Lazaroski reported, 32 amendments to the resolution and 96 to the proposed amendments and addenda to the LCY statute were put forward in the debate at this commission.

'NUMBER' OF AMENDMENTS ADOPTED TO LCY STATUTE

LD281735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The highest gathering of Yugoslav Communists has adopted a number of amendments to the statute of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia while retaining, at the request of the members, the assessments concerning the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in the building of the party.

For more than 4 decades under Tito's leadership -- from 1937-80 -- the party grew into a strong, leading, revolutionary ideopolitical vanguard of the working class, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, points out the statute.

With Tito at its head, the party responsibly fulfilled its historic duty, organized and led the revolutionary masses of people into the decisive battle against the fascist occupiers and carried out the revolution, opening up new areas of freedom, self-management, and nonalignment. Tito has left an indelible imprint on the shaping of the general principles on which the program and statute of the LCY are based.

Although the statute does not contain any substantive changes compared to the previous text, there is a considerable number of novelties which contribute to strengthening the unity of the LCY, democratic centralism, responsibility of the republican and provincial League of Communists for the implementation of party policy, democratic relations with the League of Communists, better organization of communists in the economy and broader role of the members in shaping and implementing the policy of the LCY.

The statute defines the LCY as a united revolutionary organization, with the League of Communists of the republics and provinces as its equal and autonomous parts. It specifies that their autonomy consists of a "position of equality and equal right and responsibility to participate actively and creatively in building up and carrying out the united LCY policy." One condition for this is the democratization of relations within the League of Communists, including differences in view during debates and decision-making.

A vital novelty is that all organs of the League of Communists are bound to organize public debates in basic party organizations prior to deciding on major social questions.

After 17 years, a provision stating that members of the Central Committee and other organs of the LCY are elected by secret ballot at the LCY congress from among the "candidates elected at the LC congresses in the republics, LC conferences in the provinces and at the conference of the LCY organization within the Yugoslav People's Army" has been reintroduced into the statute of the LCY.

The changed method of election determines a different role of the Central Committee of the LCY, which will now be assessing the work of the republican Central Committees of the LC in the republics and the provincial committees of the LC in the province. In cases of possible deviation from the program or the policy of the LCY, the LCY Central Committee will directly take measures to establish responsibility. If a particular situation is not settled even after the warning, the LCY Central Committee may request the "convening of a special congress of the LC of a republic, special conference of the LC of a province, and special conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. If the problems which have arisen are not settled even then, the Central Committee shall convene a special congress of the LCY."

Article 83 of the LCY statute states that in a work organization that has a number of basic organizations of associated labor and a number of basic organizations of the League of Communists, a conference of the LC is to be formed in order to unite and direct the LC's activities in reviewing, resolving and executing tasks of joint interest, for the purpose of which the basic organizations have been associated into a work organization. The conference lays down the standpoints obligatory for all members and basic organizations of the LC. The possibility is envisaged of forming an action conference of the LC, as a permanent form of linkage and activity of members and basic organizations of the LC, in composite organizations of associated labor.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD271536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- The first speaker at today's session of the Commission for International Cooperation was Milos Minic. He noted that the continuity of Tito's policy has not been encroached upon in the past 6 years. This, he stressed, is clearly shown by the reports on the activities since the last congress, the draft documents submitted to this congress, as well as by the debate at the commission for the International Cooperation of the LCY and foreign policy of Yugoslavia. The continuity of cooperation and of the LCY's relations with communist and workers parties in the world is also maintained on the same basis. Milos Minic expressed his conviction that this course will be continued.

Speaking about the orientation of our foreign policy in the direction of detente, Minic expressed doubt that a relaxation in relations between the two superpowers would lead the world automatically to an all-embracing detente and he went on to list fresh examples such as the U.S. Congress' vote for the funding of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, the recent U.S. attack on Libya and, in greater detail, many explosive issues and crises, from Namibia to the Palestinian problem, Afghanistan and, in particular, dramatic economic difficulties and pressures to which the developing countries are exposed.

Minic devoted most of his statement to this latter point. He agreed with the view that cooperation with the developing countries is a question of the existence of Yugoslavia on which the independence and nonalignment of our country depend. Minic expressed the view that this fact was not understood in our country in its widest context. He described the quest for real and uniform answers to the crisis of detente and international economic relations as the overriding task of the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. He stressed that strong pressures should be exerted on the superpowers in the economic sphere and on the developed countries, in order to get negotiations going. He laid emphasis on the problem of debts for which an international solution should be sought and which has now been, as he said, raised at the UN at the highest political level. By listing concrete data, Minic described the dramatic position of developing countries, the natural resources of which are pumped out by the developed countries. He went on to add that Yugoslavia is also among those countries and is exposed to pressures.

At the end of his speech, Minic advocated that debates at the next LCY congress should be held in plenary sessions because commissions discuss issues which are inseparably linked. [sentence as received] He expressed hope that this congress will pass real decisions and that after that responsibility for the implementation of the set tasks and goals would be taken by all the communists, the Central Committees, the Federal Executive Council, and federal bodies and organs. Minic is convinced that realization of the set goals and tasks would help Yugoslavia to extricate itself more swiftly from the crisis and take the path leading to prosperity.

Ante Drndic dealt with the position and role of our emigrants and workers abroad. Stating that our workers have billions of dollars in Yugoslav banks, he advocated that the question of these people and of such large capital be given greater attention by congress material.

Gligor Todorovski spoke about relations in the Balkans in light of the Macedonian national question and he stressed that there is no other people in Europe so divided and so disputed by neighbors as the Macedonian people. This is not a question at all of a "greater Macedonia" but a question of the desire to ensure the Macedonian minority the rights which the minorities of other Yugoslav people enjoy in some neighboring countries, Todorovski explained.

Yugoslavia, with its achievements and difficulties, has both the right and the opportunity to be proud of its achievements in the sphere of human rights and freedoms -- Budimir Loncar believes. In his speech he dealt with the correlation between the freedom of the individual and the freedom, independence, and equality of people.

Jozef Molnar dealt with some attitudes contained in an interview given by Bosko Krunic which was the subject of critical comments by Angela Kuhar, delegate from Slovenia, yesterday.

Petar Dodik devoted most of his speech to the position of our national minorities in neighboring countries. He spoke in favor of developing the entire cooperation with those countries because, as he said, the position of the minority is always more favorable if relations between the two countries concerned are better and the border between them more open. However, he stressed, in the future too we shall not stand idly by if the position or the rights of our minorities are negated or made difficult. We shall always react to these phenomena severely and critically.

Dodik also sounded a warning about the revival of theories about ethnically pure environments in Europe and even in our neighborhood.

Resolving the economic difficulties of our country and its speedier development is closely linked also with the commitment of resources of our citizens who are now returning home from working abroad, Dusan Strbac stressed. He said that between 1974 and 1984, 465,000 people returned home and 272,000 left for abroad. We do not make enough use of our workers' readiness to invest their resources in employment and artisan craft industry because of dogmatic resistance to the investment of private capital.

The last speaker in the debate at the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia was Vladimir Prvulovic. He reminded those present of the forthcoming CSCE conference which will begin in Vienna on 4 November. He described the struggle against marginality of the CSCE, to which the superpowers and blocs resort, as the basic direction of commitment by Yugoslavia and the group of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe. The intention of those powers is to again retain for themselves the right to make decisions on international issues. There is no other, better, or more democratic mechanism for Europe today than the CSCE process, he stressed.

At the end of its session the commission adopted the draft report on its work. The report will be submitted to the plenary session of the 13th LCY Congress tomorrow.

Resolution on Global Relations

LD281754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 28 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress Documents: Resolution on the Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equitable International Cooperation and Socialism in the World" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- "It is the view of the LC that only a determined struggle for equitable relations among countries and peoples, for independence in selecting the paths of internal development and against any interference can secure general conditions needed for faster social progress and for expanding the scope for the further development of socialism. The LCY will continue to take a most active part in the struggle." This is stated in the congress resolution, adopted today, which contains the LCY's views on global international relations and processes in the world and which also outlines the strategy of Yugoslav Communists' activity in the international arena.

The document "The Tasks of the LCY In the Struggle for Peace, Equitable International Cooperation and Socialism in the World" states that "socialism, as a world process and as the social practice of millions of people, is having a strong effect on social and international trends, ever promoting various roads and contents of revolutionary social transformations." The document, however, warns that the development of socialism is taking place in complex international and internal conditions which give rise to many new challenges.

The LCY Congress maintains that the world scene continues to be characterized by dangerous confrontations, competition between the great powers and blocs over military superiority and spheres of influence, by an arms race which is threatening a nuclear catastrophe, by an increase in the number of war and crisis troublespots and by a deep and dramatic crisis in international economic relations.

The LCY Congress placed emphasis on the struggle for peace, and disarmament, for the construction of a new, more just international system, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemony and all other forms of subjugation as an imperative need and vital interest of all people.

"This struggle for a new and more just world of peace and global progress -- the resolution states -- is being joined by increasingly expanding and various social forces of social and national emancipation, by increasingly organized peace, ecology and other progressive movements worldwide."

The resolution devoted considerable attention to the Nonaligned Movement. It is judged that "the Nonaligned Movement has developed into a great political and moral force of the present-day world," that the policy of nonalignment "has become the most important factor in the struggle for democratization in international political relations and for the development of a new international economic order and has also made a significant contribution to the progressive development in the world."

This document, too, reiterates that "Yugoslavia will continue to oppose attempts at ideological, political and other divisions within the movements and will make its full contribution to the efforts to consolidate the movement's action unity and solidarity on the basis of the movement's original principles and to realise common goals."

In this context the 13th LCY Congress stressed that "the goals and principles of the policy of nonalignment will continue decisively to lay down the overall international activity of the LCY and the SFRY."

The congress expressed confidence that the eighth nonaligned conference in Harare will be "an exceptionally important international event." "Yugoslavia" -- says the resolution -- "will work to bring about its full success, for the opening of new prospects in the pursuit of a resolute action to resolve the key political, economic and other problems of the present-day world which will contribute to the struggle for peace and international security, defense of freedom and consolidation of the independence of the peoples and to the struggle against racism and colonialism, to remove focal points of crisis, to overcome the crisis in the international economic relations and to create a new international economic system."

The resolution goes on to point out many harmful consequences of the arms race, the possibility that it may lead to a general catastrophe and also the fact that peace and stability in the world are more and more often threatened by local wars and other armed conflicts, as well as by military interventions and various other aspects of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. Proceeding from the assessment that no one in the world today can feel secure, the LCY Congress reiterated and reconfirmed the well known stands of the LCY and of the SFRY concerning the need for the United States and the USSR to make a decisive contribution to the opening of the process of disarmament, that is to say that the disarmament problems should be resolved primarily within the framework of the UN and CSCE systmes, in regional organizations and other international forums open to the public and with the contribution of all countries and peoples.

A special chapter in the International Resolution of the 13th LCY Congress is devoted to the deep-seated crisis in international economic relations, which has hit most of the developing countries and the working class and the working strata of many countries. "The increasingly difficult economic position in an overwhelming majority of the developing countries has become a political problem of the greatest international significance," says the document. "The LCY believes that the only way out of the present international economic crisis is a radical change and a new international economic system."

In the assessment of Yugoslav Communists the debts of the developing countries represent a form of national wealth of the developing countries flowing out of them and illustrate that they are kept in a position of dependence. The LCY therefore believes that talks have to be held by the countries weighed down by the debts and by the developed creditor countries about improving the conditions for the repayment of debts and about the position of the developing countries in international financial relations, and monetary relations in general. To resolve the problem of borrowing, appropriate action by Group-77 and by the Nonaligned Movement and the closest possible cooperation among all the developing countries is required.

The LCY Congress has also denounced the policy of force and intervention, quoting the example of armed attacks by Israel and the United States on the sovereign and nonaligned countries of Tunisia and Libya respectively, "which cannot be justified by any motives or excuses."

The resolution confirms the well-known Yugoslav stands on the Middle East and once again endorses the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

The LCY Congress has in particular appealed to Iran and Iraq to cease hostilities.

The resolution reaffirms the well-known Yugoslav stand in connection with the situation in the south of Africa, advocacy of extensive international action against the racist regime in Pretoria, as well as the assessment about focal points of crisis in South-East and South-West Asia (the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea and Afghanistan) and in Central America (military intervention in Grenada, the situation in the Nicaragua area).

The meeting of Yugoslav Communists has confirmed the condemnation of all aspects of terrorism and the conviction that terrorist acts cannot be used to solve any social and political problem. The LCY resists, says the document, the attempts, under the pretext of suppressing terrorism, to bring pressure to bear on individual countries and to resort to threats and use of force, and also to proclaim the legitimate struggle for national liberation to be an act of terrorism.

The resolution also reaffirms Yugoslavia's stands on security and cooperation in Europe and on the situation and relations in the great Mediterranean area.

In paying special attention to the SFRY's relations with its neighboring countries, the LCY Congress pleaded for all-round cooperation as the best way to strengthen reciprocal trust and to overcome outstanding and unresolved problems with individual neighboring countries. In addition, it was noted that Yugoslavia consistently pursues a policy of all-round good-neighborly cooperation and open borders.

"Observing the principles of equality and togetherness, the SFRY expects similar behavior from neighboring countries as well, which is a condition for stable and meaningful good-neighborly relations. At the same time, the SFRY will resist, as it has done until now, any attempt and form of interference in its internal life, and will guard and defend its independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty with every means."

This part of the resolution also expresses the stance of the LCY that the status of the segments of the peoples of the SFRY who as national minorities live in neighboring countries should be established in keeping with the UN Charter, the Declaration on Human Rights and the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and other international agreements and documents.

The LCY is working particularly hard to have the Balkans transformed into a zone of peace, stability and all-round cooperation, and without atomic and chemical weapons. With this objective in view, Yugoslavia will continue to take appropriate specific initiatives and actions, stresses the resolution.

The section devoted to human rights expresses the LCY's endeavors concerning full implementation of human rights and freedoms in all countries and the recognition that all human rights should be accorded equal importance. At the same time, the resolution goes on to say, the LCY points out with concern that in human rights as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of others and of foisting alien social systems and ideologies is increasingly present. This places a burden on international relations and complicates the struggle for comprehensive implementation of human rights.

The concluding sections of the resolution speak of the principles governing LCY cooperation and relations with Communist workers, socialist, social-democratic and other progressive and democratic parties and movement in the world. This cooperation will continue to develop parallel with consistent observance of the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, non-interference, responsibility to ones own working class and people, and reciprocal respect for an differences.

CONGRESS DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD281645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 jun (TANJUG) -- Proceeding from the original principles of nonaligned policy, the 13th LCY Congress expresses full solidarity and gives unreserved support to the struggle of the people of southern Africa for the abolition of the regime of apartheid; for the elimination of the last stronghold of the colonialist policy; freedom and equality; the realization of the right to self-determination; and the all-round emancipation and the social progress of southern African countries.

The main barrier to the realization of these legitimate aspirations of the peoples and countries of southern Africa is the minority regime in Pretoria, which persists in the policy of apartheid, the illegal occupation of Namibia, open aggression against independent neighboring countries; which defies the entire peace-loving progressive mankind and which represents a great danger to peace in Africa and the whole world.

The preservation of the apartheid regime, all forms of racial discrimination and various forms of national subjugation would not be possible without the direct political, economic and other support and aid from a number of influential Western countries and transnational companies. The racist regime and all those who back it are consciously going against the historically inevitable currents of liberation and emancipation, resorting to brutal repression against the majority of the southern African population, who are without rights.

The world has just recently marked, with due respect, the 10th anniversary of the uprising by the black majority in Soweto, has come out in resolute opposition to the new wave of terror against the majority population, and has with new force expressed solidarity with its struggle. In the decade which has elapsed Soweto has become a symbol of the organized struggle of peoples against the tryannical policy of the racists and colonialists.

All freedom-loving forces of the international community desire and seek more rapid liquidation of apartheid through isolation of the racist regime, including the applicaion of all-embracing economic sanctions against South Africa, as envisaged in the UN documents, and through the rendering of all-round political and material support to the liberation forces of southern Africa and to the struggle of the majority population for basic human rights.

The lengthy struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom under the leadership of THe south-west African People's Organization [SWAPO] -- their sole authentic representative -- makes it incumbent upon the international community to undertake urgent and pressing measures to bring about the independence of Namibia, in accordance with the UN plan on the basis of Resolution 435.

Expressing its unreserved solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, the LCY reiterates on this occasion its readiness to continue and intensify the moral, political, material and any other support to the SWAPO liberation movement.

Angered by South Africa's continued aggression in the People's Republic of Angola and the crude interference in its internal affairs on the part of colonialist, racist and imperialist circles which give backing to the counterrevolutionary forces, the congress delegates call upon the international community urgently to undertake all necessary measures to make it possible for the people in the People's Republic of Angola to live in peace and to develop in accordance with their own freely chosen path of social development.

The 13th LCY Congress has most severly condemned all acts of aggression by South Africa against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and other countries in this region. The participants of the congress express their full solidarity with these countries, and render full and unreserved support to their efforts to consolidate the gains of the anticolonial and liberation struggle by means of their own efforts and mutual cooperation, and also to realize unhindered and independent development in full freedom and independence, the statement on southern Africa states.

'COMPREHENSIVE SELF-CRITICISM' OF LCY CONGRESS

LD281455 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1402 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Shift From Self-Criticism to Action;" by Slobodan Vukmirovic -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- The 13th Congress of the league of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) will most likely go down in the history of the international workers' movement as a forum of the sharpest and most comprehensive ever self-criticism of a communist party for errors and shortfalls in the country's development.

Virtually nothing escaped a critical appraisal, starting with the random development "boom" in the seventies, based on reckless spending of foreign credits, as a result of which the country today bears a heavy burden of serving a foreign debt of nearly 20 billion dollars.

The party leaderships of the six Yugoslav republics and two provinces came under especially severe criticism for disrupting the country's unity and failing to implement even the decisions and laws they, themselves, had explicitly upheld.

In the Yugoslav multi-national community, the centripetal tendencies imposed by the local leaderships favoured the growth of negative nationalism, whose most irrational expression was a semi-legal separatist movement of members of the Albanian nationality in the Province of Kosovo in the spring of 1981.

The 13th LCY Congress assessed that Yugoslav society had been affected by a dangerous and pervading lack of responsibility in economic terms. Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic, elected six weeks ago, said at the congress that for a long time the country had non-productive branches of the economy and workers in many enterprises.

Mikulic termed such behavior a cause of the current inflation rate of 80 percent, the highest in Europe, and said it was threatening eventually to bring the country to the brink of "a three and four-digit inflation rate." In diagnosing the ailments of society, Yugoslav Communists were very clear and unanimous.

In deciding the necessary therapy, they were again clear and made it known that the LCY would not depart from the concept and vision of self-managment socialism charted during the lifetime of Josip Broz Tito. On the contrary, as congress delegates underscored, the very departures from Tito's concepts are among the chief causes of the current crisis. The congress categorically called on the LCY membership of around two million to do its utmost in the future for the unity of the party and the country, a unity based on democratic and self-management foundations.

At this point, the resolution refers to an earlier and rather overlooked guideline in the LCY programme. The guideline seeks that the leading communists in republics and provinces should concentrate on the suppressing of separatism, while those in the federation should tackle the dangers of centralism and unitarianism. The trends of separatism, centralism and unitarianism -- the congrss maintains -- are detrimental to the country's unity and to the genuine equality of its nations and its many nationalities.

Congress conclusions are expected to result in fairly prompt turnabouts in the overall economic activity, even to the point of closing down quite a few unsuccessful enterprises. Remuneration systems are to provide maximum incentives for good performance, while economic policy measures will encourage successful enterprises to develop themselves and expand as fast as they can.

A true small "war" has been announced against the vehicles of dogmatic views on private initiative in the "small-scale economy." Such views have so far impeded both the investing of one billion dollars (held on individuals' savings accounts) in production and the return of temporarily employed workers abroad who would be eager to use their foreign-exchange savings to start up a "business of their own" at home.

On the basis of the measures being prepared by the government, and expecting changed conduct in society after the congress, Premier Mikulic nonetheless had optimistic forecasts for the year-end: A vigorious growth in industrial production, a surplus in the country's balance of payments, and an about 20-point lower inflation rate.

As the premier's prevailingly dramatic speech was applauded, the Yugoslav Communists can be expected to do their utmost for the objectives to be achieved and so signal the beginning of the country's drawing itself out of its serious economic crisis.

FURTHER MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN DELEGATES

26 June Report

LD262239 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1923 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- Leading Yugoslav officials today continued meetings with members of foreign delegations attendig the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the highest gathering of Yugoslav Communists which opened yesterday. President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Siana Hasani received General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta, who heads his party's delegation to the congress. Hasani also received Politburo member of Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front and Health Minister Dr Sekeramayi.

Vice President of the Yugoslav Presidency Lazar Mojsov received the delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front, headed by Politburo member and head of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat Cherif Messaadia.

Yugoslav Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic had talks with Politburo Member of the Workers' Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the country's Vice-President Yi Chong-ok.

Yugoslav State Presidency and the LCY Central Committee member Nikola Ljubicic today met with the delegation of Tunisia's Destour Socialist Party, led by Secretary and Central Committee member (Frey Shaeb). Stane Dolanc, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, conferred with Geni Kazaveli, member of the Greek Pasok Movement's Central Committee Executive Bureau.

Yugoslav Presidency member Josip Vrhovec had talks with Politburo and Secretariat member of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Fesha Desta.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic had a meeting with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who is heading a delegation of the Iraqi Ba'th Party to the 13th LCY Congress. Dizdarevic and 'Aziz discussed the preparations for the forthcoming 8th nonaligned countries' summit in Harare and the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Vijoje Zarkovic received a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by member of the Executive Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee Ion Coman. Zarkovic also received a delegation of the French Communist Party, headed by member of the Central Committee Political Bureau Roland Leroy.

Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dimce Belovski received this afternoon a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Ferenc Havasi.

Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic today received a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), which is headed by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev. Mikulic and Aliyev reviewed questions of further promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, in accordance with the principles on which relations between the two countries are based, as well as some current aspects of the international situation, paticularly from the domain of economic relations in the world.

Renovica Meetings

LD282307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 June (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, received several foreign delegations which attended the summit meeting of Yugoslav Communists.

Milanko Renovica received the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Juan Almeida Bosque, a member of the Central Committee Politburo. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also received the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party led by Simon Sanchez Montero, a member of the Executive Committee and of the Central Committee Secretariat; a delegation of the SED, led by Guenter Schabowski, a member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; and a delegation of the CPCZ, led by Miloslav Hruskovic, a candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium.

Renovica Receives GDR Delegate

LD282201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (ADN) -- Relations between the LCY and the SED, and between Yugoslavia and the GDR, are developing excellently. This was noted by Milanko Renovica, the newly elected president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Quenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, at a friendly meeting in Belgrade on Saturday. This applies especially to the expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Renovica and Schabowski noted agreement on the fundamental international issue of our time. It is important not to ease up in the struggle for the preservation of peace and the liberation of mankind from the threatening danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Decisive importance is attached here to a comprehensive nuclear test stop and adherence to the SALT II treaty for the initiation of further disarmament steps.

Schabowski, who headed the SED delegation to the 13th LCY Congress, emphasized in this connection that the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe opened up new paths in this process.

Schabowski also met with Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, for a cordial talk on Saturday.

Mikulic Receives Wozniak

LD282145 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 28: The PUWP delegation to the Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) led by Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Marian Wozniak was received here Friday by President of the Federal Executive Council Branko Mikulic.

During the meeting the two sides highly assessed the state of cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia in all fields. They stressed the significance of visits by Wojciech Jaruzelski to Yugoslavia and Vodoje Zarkovic to Poland for the development of bilateral relations.

They stated that this provides a good basis for the implementation of cooperation programmes in the near future and for exceeding targets envisaged by these programmes. The two pointed to the need and possibilities to develop higher forms of economic cooperation and to undertake joint ventures in the development of science and technology, co-production and production specialization.

The two sides stressed the necessity to strive for establishing new economic order in the world and to solve difficult problems in international economic relations and financial cooperation. They also discussed both countries' experiences in the functioning of the socialist self-management and emphasized the significance of stu dying these experiences.

At the end of the friendly talk marked by mutual understanding, the two stressed the importance of cooperation of both socialist countries and its significance for social and economic development and for peace in Europe and in the world.

A group of Yugoslav economic, political and cultural activists was decorated with the Cross of Merit of the Polish People's Republic in recognition of their contribution to the development of bilateral relations between Poland and Yugoslavia, at a ceremony at the Polish Embassy here on Friday. Former co-chairman of the Polish-Yugoslav Commissioon for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Spasoje Mebenica received the commander's Cross and Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. The medals were handed by Marian Wozniak.

Dizdarevic, Qaddumi Meeting

AU281459 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, who is heading the Palestinian delegation to the 13th LCY Congress. They exchanged views on the Middle East situation and the preparations for the nonaligned summit.

MIKULIC VISITS ALGIERS, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Talks With Brahimi

LD291936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2339 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The roots of Yugoslav-Algerian friendship and cooperation go back to the time of the Algerian struggle for independence and it is of strategic interest to both countries to further develop, promote, and enrich these relations. This was stressed during the talks this afternoon between Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC; and Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the FLN Politburo and prime minister of Algeria. The Yugoslav-Algerian exchange of views, which began this morning with a tete-a-tete meeting of the two premiers, included bilateral relations and some issues concerning the topical international situation and it took place in an exceptionally cordial and warm atmosphere.

Similarity in the liberation struggles of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Algeria, similar orientations as regards internal development (both countries are developing socialism) and belonging to the Nonaligned Movement and active participation in it are assessed to represent the main links tying the two friendly countries and contributing to their comprehensive relations and cooperation. The two premiers drew attention to the present complex and difficult situation in the world which brings Yugoslavia and Algeria even closer to one another, in order that they could be more successful in their joint efforts to oppose the negative consequences of the world economic crisis, whose most serious victims are developing countries.

In this connection Mikulic and Brahimi noted that present Yugoslavia-Algerian economic cooperation has been successfully developing in many spheres. However, they believe that the time has come to develop economic relations between the two countries much more extensively than so far, on a long-term basis and by means of applying new, more developed forms, such as the development of technology and a real transfer of knowledge, joint investments, the establishment of mixed enterprises, and joint performance on third markets.

Yugoslavia and Algeria are equally aware of the danger of technological colonialism which is threatening developing countries, if they remain to play the role of the object of technological development. Consequently, stress in today's talks was laid on the need for Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation in technology and joint scientific research as an important factor in future comprehensive economic relations. The two premiers also paid attention to the countries' cooperation in water resources exploitation and housing -- two spheres that engage a considerable number of Yugoslav enterprises and several thousand workers.

They also noted that there are conditions for new projects in these spheres but this would be discussed on a more concrete basis at the session of the mixed Yugoslav-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technical and Cultural Cooperation to open in 7 to 8 days' time in Belgrade.

Branko Mikulic and Abdelhamid Brahimi also exchanged views on some topical international issues, especially the latest developments in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, stressing their mutual interest as two coastal countries, turning these regions into the zone of peace and cooperation.

Energy, Cooperation Discussed

LD301003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0328 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- Andrej Ocvirk, member of the Federal Executive Committee and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, who is accompanying FEC President Branko Mikulic on his visit to Algeria, had separate talks here with five ministers in the Algerian Government -- those for planning and urban planning, public works, commerce, light industries and regional development, urbanism and construction. They discussed concrete questions of Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation, but in the framework of preparations for the forthcoming session of the mixed international committee for economic cooperation which is meeting in Belgrade in a week's time.

Andrej Ocvirk is co-chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed committee and prior to his visit to Algeria, he also had talks with Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy, chemical and petrochemical industries, in Brioni.

A member of the Yugoslav delegation visiting Algeria, Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, exchanged views with Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister to the minister of foreign affairs in charge of cooperation, on current international questions and on preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare. Major General Jovan Matovic had talks with his hosts on the cooperation of the two countries in the military-eccnomic field.

Mikulic Ends Visit

LD302244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, June 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic today assessed that his just ended visit to Algeria and the talks held there would further stimulate the all-round promotion of cooperation between the two countries, their joint activities in the Movement of Non-Alignment as well as strengthening the two countries' traditional friendship. The Yugoslav premier, who ended a three-day official and friendly visit to Algeria today, stated the above in a telegram to Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi on leaving Algerian territory.

As learned, in their talks today, Mikulic and Brahimi highly assessed the results of the Yugoslav premier's visit and the Yugoslav-Algerian relations in their entirety.

The Yugoslav premier's visit, as set out, has enabled thorough consideration of bilatral relations and cooperation between the two countries, determining new possibilities for economic cooperation and discussions on certain topical questions relative to the implementation of Yugoslav-Algerian economic cooperation.

Mikulic, who returned to Belgrade tonight, discussed with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Prime Minister Brahimi topical international questions, especially the preparations for the coming non-aligned summit in Zimbabwe. A high degree of congruency and closesness of the Yugoslav and Algerian stands was noted in the talks.

FEC PRESIDENT MIKULIC RECEIVES GDR'S SOELLE

LD021815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Horst Soelle, the GDR Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR, who is paying a brief working visit to Yugoslavia. The observation was made that relations between the two countries are developing well and that objective opportunities exist for these relations to be expanded further, especially in the area of long-term industrial cooperation and scientific and technical collaboration. It was noted that efforts should be made to maintain a balanced level of foreign trade commodity exchange, and that this trade should be expanded even more. Radovan Makic, a member of the Federal Executive Council, was present at the meeting.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

LD030323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- The German Democratic Republic is Yugoslavia's eighth biggest foreign trading partner. The value of trade between the two countries stood at 800 million dollars last year, and is expected to reach 900 million this year. As Yugoslav government member Radovan Mikic and GDR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Horst Soelle set out a session of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Belgrade today. The two sides expressed the readiness to further economic relations, especially through higher forms of cooperation, economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic was assessed as comprehensive. In addition to trade, it covers also industrial, financial-banking, and scientific-technical cooperation, and joint appearances on third markets. It was noted.

Under a long-term agreement between the two countries on trade in goods and services, the value of trade is to reach 4.5 billion dollars in 1990. Yugoslavia imports machinery, equipment, complete plants, chemical raw materials, synthetic rubber and consumer goods from the German Democratic Republic, and exports Aluminum, Zinc, copper, cellulose, textiles, footwear and wine.

KREKIC HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD011414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, July 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Nenad Krekic and his French counterpart Michel Noir noted during their talks here today that Yugoslav-French trade has slightly risen after a considerable decline over the past few years. Yugoslav exports to France have recorded a rise and contributed to a reduction of the Yugoslav deficit in trade with France.

At the talks, the Yugoslav side raised a number of questions, including efforts to step up the realization of contracts already signed between partners in the two countries. It was stressed that a contract between the French Renault Firm and IMV of Novo Mesto holds a special place in bilateral economic cooperation.

Yugoslavia expressed interest in exporting ships to France, and also in joint French-Yugoslav ventures in third countries, especially in the field of civil construction. The French side expressed interest in participating in Yugoslavia's diesel locomotives production programme and other projects.

SUNDIC ON MOVES TOWARD REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

LD022127 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary: "New Possibilities for the Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting"

[Text] Here is our foreign-political commentary on the theme: New Possobilities for the Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting. Moscow has proposed that preparatory negotiations be held for a meeting between the two superpowers' foreign ministers, Shevardnadze and Shultz. Here is Milika Sundic:

The Soviet proposal to the United States to start preparations for a meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers is the first indication on Moscow's part that certain changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations, which make the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting look certain, are about to happen. True, the way Moscow has chosen is considerably more complex than the United States perhaps expected, but even such as it is, it offers a chance to overcome misunderstandings which arose after the first meeting between the two leaders in Geneva at the end of last year. Let us recall, the Soviet Government [words indistinct] and as it can be seen they needed considerable time [words indistinct] with a condition that it should be discussed in advance, with the aim of examining at the ministerial level the purpose of a meeting.

Perhaps it would suit the United States better if the route to the Reagan-Gorbvachev meeting were shortened; nevertheless, the United States will not mind such an approach if it is really interested in opening a dialogue with the USSR on a series of problems which divide them. After all, the Moscow message to Washington is more than clear. Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet depty foreign minister, said the preparations for the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting are of the greatest importance if there is a desire for it to yield tangible results. In other words, there will be no meeting unless the U.S. side shows good will and understanding toward the numerous Soviet initiatives, particularly those in the area of disarmament. There will be even less chance of talking about immediate prospects for a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting if the preparations for the ministerial meeting are not successful. In this way Moscow wants to protect itself from all eventualities, since it has reached the conclusion, rightly or wrongly, that after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva the United States did not honor the agreemente that the two countries should work to overcome the differences which divide them. Moreover, according to Moscow's assessment, many U.S. moves on the international stage which followed the Geneva meeting were contrary to the Geneva spirit. However, in the world the prevailing conviction is -- and this was confirmed by President Reagan in a statement a few days ago -- that the two superpowers are aware of the possible consequences if the Soviet-U.S. summit fails, whether it does not take place at all or it is held but yields no results.

The consequences of such a development of events would be unforeseeable, since the question arises not only of relations between the two superpowers but also of world peace as a whole. The conditions for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting are perhaps not the most favorable at the moment, but if a more favourable opportunity is to be awaited, it might easily not occur for some time.

'PROPAGNADA WAR OF NERVES' OVER U.S. - USSR SUMMIT

LD020510 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0420 GMT 2 Jul 86

['Confusion' Over Shultz-Shevardnadze Meeting -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington, July 2 (TANJUG) -- In reply to a statement from Moscow that the Soviet Union has proposed the launching of a "preparatory mechanism" for a summit, the Department of State said yesterday that the American side has received no official suggestions either from the Soviet capital or from the Soviet Embassy in the United States.

A State Department spokesman said at a news conference yesterday that the United States is ready for and interested in a preparatory meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze. He added that there has not yet been a proposal for such a meeting and that it is up to the Soviets to put forward a date for the meeting. On the other hand, the Soviet representative told a press conference in Moscow that such a proposal has already been sent to the Americans and that preparations should begin.

The "confusion" over the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting will certainly be quickly removed, but it indicates that the propaganda war of nerves over the summit of the two superpowers leaders continues, with both sides attempting to score a point or two. However, it is obvious that both Washington and Moscow want the summit. Preparations for the summit, which was agreed upon in Geneva last November, should have been set in motion in May this year, at a time when Shevardnadze's visit to Washington had already been fixed. But the meeting did not take place because the Soviets cancelled it after the American military action against Liba.

NONALIGNED BUREAU CONDEMNS U.S. NICARAGUA POLICY

LD021533 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0453 GMT 1 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, July 2 (TANJUG) -- The nonaligned countries Coordination Bureau has condemned the policy of the United States towards Nicaragua as "violation of the sovereignty and political independence of that country", as well as of the "principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations Charter".

At an extraordinary meeting, held prior to a session of the Security Council, the Coordination Bureau also expressed firm solidarity with Nicaragua and appealed to all members of the Nonaligned Movement and the International Community to extend assistance and support to Nicaragua in preserving its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The nonaligned countries Coordination Bureau expressed major concern over the deterioration of the situation in Central America and new threats against Nicaragua, and especially over the U.S. Congress' decision to grant financial aid to mercenary forces. Such a decision, the Bureau's announcement says, increases the danger of direct intervention and military action against Nicaragua and brings into danger regional and international peace and security.

The Coordination Bureau called on all countries to double their efforts in order to realize the peaceful proposals of the Contadora Group. It also voiced concern over the fact that the United States was placing obstacles to peaceful initiatives and preventing the reaching of a political settlement through negotiations.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE, NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU022028 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The SFRY Presidency has discussed and adopted a report on the state of defense preparations in the republics and provinces. It noted the further progress has been made in socializing the all-people's defense and social self-protection affairs and in ensuring the functioning of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system under war conditions, but that certain shortcomings exist that must be eliminated more quickly.

The need was pointed out for further building the defense plans and for even better cooperation between those involved in all-people's defense and in social self-protection in coordinating their plans, especially in the field of defense preparations in the economy and the social activities.

The SFRY Presidium has been informed of the consultations with nonaligned countries so far and other activities as part of the preparations for the eight summit meeting in Harare.

RENOVICA CHAIRS LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION 1 JUL

LD011924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- The second session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with Milanko Renovica presiding today, discussed some priority issues concerning the composition of the work program for the Presidium and the Central Committee in the coming period. It was agreed that the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium should focus their activity on specifying and implementing the key stance and tasks set by the 13th LCY Congress. The LCY Central Committee Presidium decided that at its next session the Central Committee should consider some topical issues concerning the implementation of this year's economic policy.

At today's session reference was also made to a number of issues relating to the organization, manner and method of the work of the Presidium and the Central Committee. It was agreed that work should begin shortly on changing and amending the internal rules of the organization and also the manner of the Presidium's work, as well as those of the Central Committee, on the basis of the changes and amendments to the LCY Statute and the 4-year practice of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee. These issues will be discussed at a future session of the Central Committee.

CHAMBER BACKS RECOMMENDATION TO CURB CONSUMPTION

LD261634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- This afternoon the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly approved the recommendation on cutting back general and joint consumption to within the limits envisaged in the resolution on socioeconomic development for this year. The recommendation is part of the so-called June package of measures which the Federal Executive Council has submitted to the assembly in order to halt the unfavorable economic trends and to realize the aims established in the resolution.

The assemblies of the republics and provinces should, according to the recommendation, adopt regulations on diverting to a special account of the Social Accountancy Service the surplus income of sociopolitical communities and self-managing communities of interest realized on 30 June of this year and channel these funds into the promotion of export-oriented areas of the economy.

The republics and provinces should apply a temporary ban on their regulations on the disposal of surpluses realized in the second half of the year and oblige the sociopolitical communities and self-managing communities of interest to halt the payment of taxes and contributions from income and personal income proportionally to the surpluses.

The regulations of the republics and provinces should guarantee that the budgets of all sociopolitical communities remain at the level of the beginning of the year and that any subsequent increase be met only from citizens' property and income taxes.

The republics and provinces should oblige the assemblies of pertinent sociopolitical communities and the self-managing communities not to introduce new rights to benefits from general and joint consumption and to limit these rights to the levels of this year's resolution.

The chamber also recommended that measures be taken to reduce allowances, commissions, premiums, membership fees and other similar earnings.

As evidence of the need to limit the growth of general and joint consumption, the representatives of the Federal Executive Council cited its increase above the levels established in the resolution; that is, the level of income. According to the resolution for this year, the increase in general and joint consumption should be 5 percent below the increase in income in the social economy. The Federal Executive Council estimates that the surpluses of the sociopolitical communities and the self-managing communities of interest for the first 4 months of this year amount to 68 billion dinars, but the exact figure will be known on 30 June.

Speaking about last year's futile attempts to curb growth in general and joint consumption, Egon Padovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, recalled that last year an intervention law was also passed but that out of surpluses exceeding 80 billion dinars only a total of 30 billion was allocated to separate accounts.

Confirming the need for consistent implementation of the policy on general and joint consumption as laid down in the resolution, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces particularly supported the method chosen; that is, the measures of the republics and provinces that will be coordinated to facilitate the uniform application of the recommendation approved today.

TEXT OF SAWPY DOCUMENT ON POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU011131 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 86 p 5

["Program of Activities for the More Efficient Functioning, Buildup, and Further Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" adopted by the SAWPY Federal Conference at its session on 23 May]

[Text] Program of Activities for the More Efficient Functioning, Buildup, and Further Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management.

1. The results of public discussion on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System make it incumbent upon the SAWP, all organized social forces, and all factors of the political system, from the basic organizations of associated labor and the local community to the federation, to continue organized, coordinated, and resolute work in building up, developing and, especially, practically advancing all functions and institutions of the political system in accordance with the lasting orientations of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, and with the LCY Program and the constitutional foundations.

In this respect Tito's work, Edvard Kardelj's study "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," and our entire theoretical thinking and practical achievements represent the basis and permanent inspiration for the further socialist self-managing development of society on the way toward a real community of free producers.

2. The unanimous demand made in public discussion on the Critical Analysis is that overall activities in further developing and changing the political system must ensure a consistent implementation of the dominant position of the workers class in society; the brotherhood and unity and equality of peoples and nationalities; the federal system; the all-people's defense and social self-protection; and the nonaligned policy and independent position of our country in the world. For this purpose the behavior of all social subjective factors and all normative and other solutions that have failed to prove themselves in practice must be changed without delay in all communities; shortcomings must be eliminated more quickly and the entire political system must be adapted more consistently to demands of the development of self-managing associated labor.

The difficulties, hesitations, and resistance encountered in the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program require the more efficient functioning of the entire political system, quicker solutions for currently important problems, the strengthening of responsibility, and the more resolute overcoming of the statist-administrative relations that represent the basic reason behind alienation of workers from the results of their work and behind the weakening of the material basis of self-management.

Agreement for Changes

3. The ideological-political unity of the working people and their readiness to become resolutely engaged -- in accordance with the basic provisions of the Constitution and the results of socialist self-managing development -- in changing the situation and relations in the society have been strengthened in the course of public discussion.

Broad social agreement has been reached on the main directions of and most important proposals for changes in the political system -- the changes indicated by the Critical Analysis and the results of public discussion.

For this reason it is now necessary, along with changes in the conduct of all self-managing and other social subjective factors, to carry out immediately the activities aimed at changing the pertinent provisions of the SFRY Constitution, of the republican and provincial constitutions, of the Law on Associated Labor, and other system-related laws and self-managing norms. Delegate assemblies and their organs, the SFRY Presidency, the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and others who propose the initiation of the procedure for constitutional and other normative changes, as well as all self-managing organs in associated labor and in local and self-managing interest communities, all organized socialist forces, and especially trade union and SAWP organizations have a special responsibility in this connection.

4. In order to achieve unified political orientations on the individual questions and proposals raised in public discussion about which different views and ideas have been expressed, it is necessary immediately to continue with soundly argued discussions and the coordination of views in appropriate organizations and organs on the basis of democratic dialogue and respect for the basic starting points of our constitutional system.

As regards a certain number of questions raised by the Critical Analysis and public discussion, questions of essential importance for the further buildup and effective functioning of the political system, it is necessary to organize scientific studies, determine the responsible factors for these studies, and carry out broad social consultations in social councils, SAWP organizations, and delegate assemblies.

5. Some individual ideas were also expressed in public discussion which are not in accord with socialist self-managing orientations and which essentially represent resistance to changes in the political system on the basis of the Constitution by offering statist-technocratic, liberalist, and other alternatives which our society rejected long ago. It is therefore the duty of the organized subjective forces united within the SAWP as a front and, first and foremost, of the LCY to call attention with their ideological-political actions to the antiself-managing meaning and goals of these ideas and, by creating the unity of all working people and citizens in their engaged participation in the work concerning changes in the political system, to contribute most concretely to thwarting all statist-bureaucratic, technocratic, nationalist, liberalist, and other antisocialist and antiself-managing tendencies and attitudes.

Strengthening Responsibility

6. A resolute turn in the conduct and activity of all social subjective factors and especially in the conduct and activity of the organized socialist forces united in the SAWP as a front is indispensable for the purpose of strengthening effectiveness, responsibility, and consistency in the implementation of constitutional, legal, and all other social orientations.

The SAWPY, as the political basis and component part of the sociopolitical system, will resolutely strive to ensure that all self-managing and delegate bodies will become engaged without delay in developing more effective democratic methods and forms of work aimed at strengthening responsibility, resolutely stamping out all adminstrative-bureaucratic and other harmful conduct, and creating the necessary cadre, material, and organizational conditions for a consistent implementation of adopted social orientations.

The Socialist Alliance, too, must assume direct responsibility in the conduct of all factors of the system which represents an essential factor of advancing the functions, efficiency, and development of the potitical system, and it must assume this reponsibiltiy especially as regards making the working people, delegations, and delegates capable of fulfilling their role in the delegate and the entire political system and as regards the strengthening of social control and more efficient functioning of the delegate system.

7. It is necessary for the responsible organs of the federation and of the republics and provinces to determine concrete programs and dynamic time schedules for their activities concerning constitutional changes and to assume the reponsibility for ensuring that all other legal and normative changes in the associated labor and in the sociopolitical and self-managing organizaions and communities, which depend on constitutional changes, will be carried out, at the latest, by the end of the current term of office of delegate assemblies.

The SFRY Assembly Constitutional Questions Commission and the corresponding assembly commissions of the republics and autonomous provinces must speed up their work in preparing proposals for amendments and supplements to the individual provisions of the SFRY Constitution and the republican and provincial constitutions on the basis of the proposals made in the Critical Analysis and in public discussion.

The assembly commissions for monitoring the implementation of the Law on Associated Labor must expand the preparations for amendments and supplements to the Law on Associated Labor which are now in progress with new proposals made in public discussion. They must also speed their work regarding amendments and supplements to the self-managing general and other acts in the associated labor.

In the work connected with the drafting of the SFRY Assembly's resolution on the implementation and further buildup of the SFRY legal system as well as with the preparation of other laws and social orientations, it is necessary, first and foremost, to ensure the fulfillment of demands emanating from the Critical Analysis and public discussion concerning the strengthening of constitutionality and legality, consistency in the practical implementation of constitutional principles and of the entire legal system, strengthening the efficiency and responsibility of all social and self-managing subjective forces of organized socialist awareness, knowledge, and creativity in building and implementing the legal system. For this reason the resolution on the legal system should be adopted as soon as possible and, at the latest, by the end of 1986.

Democratic Basis of Action

It is important that the entire activity connected with the constitutional and other normative changes continues to be conducted on the broadest democratic basis, involving the appropriate delegate discussions on the prepared proposals and the active participation of the working people and citizens, their delegations and self-managing organs, delegate bodies and assemblies, social councils, scientific and expert professional institutions and associations, trade unions, the SAWPY, and all other subjective forces of our society.

8. The prospects for our society's self-managing development must continue to be strengthened and the obstacles to the association of labor and pooling of resources must continue to be eliminated by building up and ensuring more efficient functioning of the political and economic systems and using current economic policy measures. Also, a constant strengthening of the managing position of the self-managing associated labor in society must be ensured by broadening the material basis of self-management. Consistency in the struggle to broaden the material basis of the socialist self-managing production relationship is an indispensable condition for a more complete manifestation of self-managing, democratic, and workers class values in the entire political system.

9. It is necessary to continue to implement, creatively build up, and advance the concept of the local community by strengthening the material basis of self-management of the working people and citizens in the local community, by linking the local community with the associated labor, and by ensuring its broader manifestation through the delegate system. The SAWP organizations and delegate assemblies have the greatest responsibility for and paramount role in accomplishing these tasks.

10. In further work concerning the study and elaboration of the constitutional concept of the commune it is necessary to devote special attention to developing the commune as a self-managing community in which the organizations of associated labor, local communities, self-managing interest communities, and all other forms of social organization of the working people and citizens must assert themselves to a greater extent as the subjective factors of decision making, accords, and agreements, and of solving all social problems.

It is only on this basis that it is possible to develop the commune as an important subjective factor of society's self-managing integration and to overcome the existing trends of autarkic development of the commune, of its encapsulation within its own boundaries, and of strengthening bureaucratic-technocratic alliances and administrative obstacles to the self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources.

11. Proceeding from the unanimous demands for changes in the electoral system, the SAWPY insists that all the necessary amendments and supplements to the electoral and other regulations be adopted in good time and at least 1 year before the next delegate elections.

The changes in the electoral system must ensure, first and foremost, democratization of the cadre policy and electoral process, strengthening of the responsibility of delegates and delegations, assertion of the institution of replaceable [izmenljiv] delegates, effective implementation of the delegate relationship, and simplification of the procedure of election and recall of delegations, delegates, and all other responsible factors entrusted with public and other social functions and authorities.

SAWP's Constitutional Role

12. The SAWPY Federal Conference emphasizes that even the best normative solutions and changes in the political system cannot automatically ensure an effective realization of social orientations and goals unless a radical turn is made in the activities of subjective socialist forces within the system and especially in the activities of the Socialist Alliance as its political basis and internal creative force.

Proceeding from this requirement, it is the duty of SAWP organizations in the federation, republics, provinces, and communes to more thoroughly work out and realize their functions and the methods and forms of their activity in order to more effective fulfill their role in the political system, especially from the viewpoint of everyday links with the processes of delegate decision making in the assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities, and their role in implementing all social decisions, strengthening responsibility in the entire system, and developing the democratic forms of the public nature of work and of more effective social control. It is therefore most essential to ensure that different self-managing interests are expressed and coordinated and vital social problems of the working people are solved precisely in the SAWP, which represents a front, and that the forum-type encapsulation and work, declarative attitudes toward social problems, and constant repetitions of various conclusions, programs, and phrases, which are often used as substitutes for practical and effective actions, are also overcome in the SAWP.

A decisive step in breaking with all negative phenomena can only be made by further strengthening the SAWP's constitutional role and especially the LCY's leading role in all actions of the SAWP as a front. The enormous creative forces organized in numerous social organizations and associations that still do not have that place in society that belongs to them under the democratic nature of self-managing relations must also be more widely activated in the entire political system.

13. It is the unanimous demand emanating from public discussion that science, as an important part of subjective forces, must become engaged even more broadly in the further work connected with building up the political system, studying and working out important issues, and preparing self-managing and delegate decisions.

14. One of the primary tasks of the SAWP and of trade unions is to further develop and socialize the system of delegate, public, and social information dissemination as an important prerequisite for the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management.

Information dissemination on wider social problems and on interests and needs of other communities represents a condition for creative engagement and for coordination of different interests and their synthesized unification within the common and general social interests and policies. It is on the basis of these fundamental requirements that it is necessary to raise the quality of public media, solve more quickly their material and cadre problems, carry out the ideological-political and work differentiation, and strengthen the responsibility for objective and timely information.

Resolutely Againt Dogmatism and Liberalism

15. In building up and developing the political system of socialist self-managing democracy, based on the pluralism of self-managing interests of the working people and their communities, the Socialist Alliance must wage a resolute struggle against all pressures from the positions of dogmatism, statist one-party monopoly, and liberalist ideology advocating the multiparty system. The most effective way to eliminate these phenomena and problems is to struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the strengthening and consistent realization of the constitutional rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the working people and critizens, to fully assert the delegate principle of decisionmaking, to suppress the supremacy of the executive and administrative organs over delegate assemblies, and to prevent other forms of nonself-managing conduct.

16. The immediate task of the SAWPY Federal Conference is, within the framework of activities concerning the amendments and supplements to the SAWPY's Program Goals and Statute, to more concretely work out the forms and methods of fulfillment of the social role of the SAWP as the basic and internal creative force of the political system and to ensure the SAWP's more direct link with the processes of delegate decisionmaking and a more effective social control.

17. The public discussion has made it incumbent upon all factors of our socialist self-managing system, from the basic organization of associated labor and local community to the federation, to always have a critical attitude toward their own practice and, on this basis, to be constantly active in developing, building up, and perfecting the political system.

The orientations and attitudes emanating from the Critical Analysis and public discussion are of a long-term nature and are significant to the activity of the Socialist Alliance and all subjective forces of society, and contain a number of concrete tasks that must be accomplished without delay. It is therefore necessary for all SAWP organizations, all subjective factors of the front, all delegate assemblies, and all self-managing organizations and communities to critically review their past activities in implementing and building up the political system and to determine their tasks and concrete work programs with definite time schedules.

It is also an obligation pertaining to all subjective factors of the front and all forms of activity in the SAWPY Federal Conference to determine on the basis of this program their tasks and the concrete schedules for their fulfillment within the activities aimed at advancing the functioning of, building up, and development of the political system in general and in the federation in particular.

It is made incumbent upon the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium to coordinate, promote, monitor, and be directly engaged in the fulfillment of the tasks determined by this program, to analyze the progress of overall activities, and to report on them to the SAWPY Federal Conference at least once a year in order to ensure the broadest social control over the fulfillment of the tasks set for the further development of the political system of socialist self-management.

LCY'S BILIC ON FEC MEASURES, KOSOVO SITUATION

AU301919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 86 p 2

["Excerpts" from speech of Jure Bilic at the Kragujevac "Zastava" Car Factory -- date not given]

[Text] The state presidency has also in the past proffered support to the appropriate organs for initiatives and measures to halt negative economic trends, but it simply did not work. At the recent session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium we also supported the present measures prepared by the Federal Executive Council which, by the way, are in line with conclusions of the 16th and 17th sessions of the LCY Central Committee and the long-term Economic Stabilization Program. Although these proposals have not yet been publicized, one can hear in the corridors that there is disagreement with them and different proposals. It is true that we are a complex country and that measures cannot be equally good for everyone, so that can be a certain tolerance in some details and time differences, but there can be no compromise with the measures that should make a step toward the way out of the country's present difficulties.

If there is no agreement on those measures, temporary measures will then be imposed, which is also envisaged by the Constitution. It is another problem that it has not been used so far, but postponement can no longer be tolerated. And if there is no agreement of all factors even after a certain time, the Federal Executive Council will submit its resignation, and there will be premature elections. All those constitutional instruments should be used only to be able as quickly as possible to start on the way out of the huge difficulties.

... Now when most concrete measures for halting the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins from Kosovo -- measures ordered by the SFRY Presidency -- are undertaken, there is no reason for any kind of demonstrations. Even if we supported this kind of struggle at one time -- although there were some people who though differently -- we are not going to support it now. You here in Kragujevac, at the "front line," so to speak, must also be careful, because, if the situation in Kosovo is not normalized, it can easily have an impact here as well. It can especially have an impact among the population that has come here recently or about 30 years ago; therefore, one should work politically with them, the same as with the others, after all.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY PROGRAM URGES EMIGRES TO RETURN

LD010839 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- Besides the existing measures and actions for halting the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which it adopted 4 years ago, the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at its session held today also adopted a special program of measures and actions for the return of the members of these nations who had emigrated and who wish to return to their homeland.

The program stresses that self-managing organs in basic organizations of associated labor and communities should assess the possibility of return and employment for the members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who wish to return to Kosovo, to register them and "assess their expert and moral and political qualities for participation in appropriate jobs." Besides providing jobs, it is necessary to ensure that the accommodation question and the possibility of employment for family members who are employed are solved.

It is pointed out that in all organs, organizations and communities, opportunities should be created for the return of the persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who, as the program specifically states, emigrated since May 1981, and that should return to the same or appropriate jobs in collectives which they left. With the aim of halting the emigration of families, the possibility will be created for members of families which emigrated to find employment as soon as possible under the same conditions. Further, it is envisaged that Serbs and Montenegrins who return to Kosovo should be ensured priority in obtaining business premises, work permits and credits for carrying out private business activities. Under the same conditions compulsory enrollment in secondary and high schools will be ensured. In the interest of implementing this measure it will be ensured that the number of places in Serbo-Croat at faculties should be increased in relation to the number of students completing secondardy education.

The program proposes that in order to carry out a successful return, an urbanist plan should be drawn up for certain areas in the social sector, thereby making it possible to allocate plots for housing construction by the persons of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities invillages and places in Kosovo, both for those who have never owned real estate and those who have done so, but who have handed it over to the social sector. In urban centers under the same conditions priority will be given to persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities when allocating plots for housing construction.

The program says 3 months after its adoption a list will be made of the persons of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who gave up property under duress. Appropriate organs will undertake measures to have their property returned or to pay them the same amounts which are given or the same real estate in that environment. Illegal cases of buying and selling whose handling on the spot would aggravate intranational relations, will be solved by creating possibilities for the persons of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalitieis to own property in other environments in Kosovo, says the program which asks municipalities to adopt their programs of measures and actions for the return of Serbs and Montenegrins, with concrete tasks for the organizations of associated labor, local communities and other self-managing organizations and communities.

KOSOVO'S VLASI ADDRESSES BELGRADE CITY LC

AU250201 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 21 Jun 86 p 4

[Dede Mirdita, Fahri Musliu article: "Main Points of the Speeches of Azem Vlasi and Dragisa Pavlovic Made at the Meeting of the Belgrade City LC Committee -- Destructive Forces Attempting To Misuse the Situation in Kosovo"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 June -- At yesterday's meeting of the Belgrade City LC Committee, devoted to general cooperation between Belgrade and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidency, took part and spoke. In his speech he made particular observations on the present sociopolitical situation in Kosovo.

The front of our ideological struggle, Vlasi said, was for a time hampered by opportunism, which has still not entirely been eliminated. Meanwhile, we have been burdened with economic, social and other problems, which have objectively hampered political life and political action in Kosovo. Similarly, the struggle to stabilize the situation is being carried out under conditions of increased and exacerbated economic and other problems, and at a time when the climate of nationalism has deepened throughout the country, and this too is not without negative influence upon our struggle. Some tendencies, theories, and phenomena with anti-Albanian and anti-Kosovar coloring have begun to be expressed.

Regarding the problem of emigration, Azem Vlasi stressed among other things the need for support and concrete assistance to create a climate of trust in the struggle of progressive forces in Kosovo, including an open insistence that people should stay and live together and solve their problems together, and a generous refusal to accept outstanding cadres who are necessary to the province, when they seek shelter in Belgrade and other areas of the republic.

Finally, Azem Vlasi said that a number of National War of Liberation participants from Kosovo, who live in Belgrade, and other people interested in the fate of our society, have the desire and need to express their opinion on the situation in Kosovo. He said: It is our policy to invite our veteran comrades to Kosovo more often, to the communes and other districts, so that they can see the situation for themselves, give their opinion, and make suggestions and exert their influence on equal footing with their fellow veterans who live in Kosovo.

SERBIAN COUNCIL COUNTERS RUMORS ON WASTE SITES

LD030331 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- The May analysis of economic developments in Serbia proper, examined today by the Serbian Executive Council, does not give a favorable picture of the realization of the republic's social plan at the beginning of the planning period. Parallel to positive tendencies in industrial production and exports and as regards the standard of living was a considerable fall in the industrial production -- 6 percent -- in addition to growing losses and numerous instances of irrational management. All this, according to the council, leads to a conclusion that the realization of the established economic policy will be an even more difficult task than last year.

In the first quarter the economy had over 73.5 billion-dinar worth of losses and unsettled mutual debts were three times higher than in the same period last year. The average increase in retail prices amounted to about 80 percent. In view of the fact that the planned tasks have obviously been called in question, the Executive Council will take measures, in addition to the measures taken by the federation, in the republics with the aim of increasing production, exports, and foreign exchange inflow, as well as the economic-financial consolidation of the economy and banks, and also reduce consumption and inflation.

The council also examined and adopted a report in connection with an article carried by the public information media on negotiations concerning the disposal of nuclear waste in Serbia proper. A cause for this report was a book "The Balkan Atomic Falcon" which mentions Sokolske Planine [Falcon Mountains in western Serbia] as the place for radioactive waste. The book has caused considerable concern among the public, according to the council.

In this connection the council concluded that the official republican organs or any organizations and institutions authorized by them neither had contact nor held negotiations regarding the disposal of nuclear waste from nuclear power plants or any other nuclear plants belonging to any foreign country on the territory of Serbia proper. On this account the council will turn to the FEC with a proposal to instruct authorized organs to prepare as complete as possible a report and inform the public on this problem.

In the explanation of the conclusions of the republican governments it is stressed that negative press on this problem could be connected with a relatively old offer on the disposal of radioactive waste on the Yugoslav territory which had been made by the FRG to our federal organs 6 years ago. A meeting between German bankers and the director of the Ljubljana bank from Frankfurt yielded not any results. On that occasion there had been no mention of any specific region in our country, and in particular not Sokolske Planine.

According to the offered arrangement radioactive waste would have been trucked to Yugoslav once a week throughout the year. As a compensation our country would have received DM150,000 per truck. If all had gone well the Germans would have been prepared to use three trucks per week for the duration of the 3-year agreement. When the Ljubljana bank was chosen as a mediator the Germans had had in mind the launching of the Krsko nuclear plant and also good relations with our country.

The Republican Executive Council also does not believe that a study by Jugel on the disposal of radioactive waste, which sees 13 locations, excluding Soklske Planine as a possibility, gave cause to such writing in the press. Two possible locations in Serbia proper area, according to this study, the Cacak-Kraljevo basin and the territory southeast of Prokuplje. The council pointed out that such a temporary waste disposal site is being carried out by the Boris Kidric Institute in Vinca, and it would be used for nuclear waste produced by a peaceful application of nuclear energy.

SERBIAN SAWP REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE MEETS

LD022001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- We can only win the big battle to extricate ourselves from the economic crisis and other present difficulties if all workers and people's masses take part, but they must be brought together and creatively involved in the Socialist Alliance. This is why we must reach a clear understanding as to what must be done so that the Socialist Alliance, which is the biggest organization of all social forces in favor of socialism and self-management, can successfully fulfill that role in our political system which stems from the need for the democratic self-management development of our society.

This message in the report by Dr Bogdan Trifunovic submitted at the first electoral session of the new Serbian SAWP Republican Conference vigorously stressed the tasks of the Serbian Socialist Alliance during the coming period.

Trifunovic referred especially to the debate on nuclear power plants which, he said, "has given rise to great interest among the public, especially young people, not only because of the dangers which have emerged, but primarily because the question of the existence and quality of the life of the citizens today and tomorrow has been posed in a new way."

Hence the need for the SAWP to provide the social framework in which public and competent discussions can be held on the economic, social, and ecological issues of the use of all forms of energy, especially nuclear energy, and on the natural human need to protect health and the environment and to enjoy a better and healthier life. These discussions in the SAWP, during which answers can be also sought for energy and ecology problems, could well serve as a basis for democratic decisions by the appropriate bodies.

Trifunovic described the work to eliminate the causes and overcome the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosov, especially the causes for the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, and to halt this emigration and foil lawlessness and violence and all types of conduct which place citizens in an unequal position, as a most urgent task of all social, political, and state organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, of the SR of Serbia, and of the Federation. "In this respect a higher degree of involvement by the SAWP and its organs and forms of activity is required, ranging from local to provincial and republicn conferences, in unmasking counterrevolutionary and nationalistic conduct, in providing a public assessment of the attained results, and in suggesting and launching the measures to improve the situation in Kosovo; in raising personal responsibility measures for anyone who displays an irresponsible attitude toward the agreed tasks in this area, especially as far as it concerns the implementation of the law and the latest measures by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee presidium."

Branislav Ikonic spoke about the forthcoming tasks for the Serbian Assembly. Among other things, he announced that by the end of the year the Assembly will discuss the implementation of the medium-term plan for this republic's development in this year and the need to change and adopt it to the current tasks and material realities.

All regular activities this year carry special weight since according to Ikonic, we must become more energetically involved in overcoming unfavorable tendencies in the current economic trends which have taken on such a character that they could push us into an even deeper economic crisis if we do not tackle them efficiently and more speedily.

Archpriest Mihajlo Smiljanic in a "popular" way commented upon the implementation of the stabilization program which some time ago was unanimously adopted. He said, "At the end it turned out as in the saying: They studied and studied from Wednesday to Friday, but they have made no progress."

Smiljanic also commented on the "Martinovic case" and asked why Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, had not called the commander of the Gnjilane Garrison to account for making irresponsible statements? As the Socialist Alliance, Smiljanic stressed: We must resolutely struggle against all negative phenomena. The higher and individual's position, the more he should be called to account for his mistakes.

Through the active participation of the Kosovo SAW significant results have been achieved in the province, but, according to Ismail Mikulovic, the task has not near completion. This is particularly because the hostile activity of Albanian irredentists and nationalists is still present and recently that of Serbian nationalists, too. We have devoted great attention to halting the emigration of Serbs of Montenegrins from Kosovo, but we still cannot be satisfied, according to Mikulovci. Solving this problem, to a great measure depends on the work of state, administrative, and judicial organs who monitor bureaucratic behavior, irresponsibility, and opportunism.

Mikulovic stressed that in the province an increasingly favorable climate is being created for the return of citizens who have emigrated. Particularly excelling in this task are Trepca and the Kosovo Elektroprivreda, but other work organizations are also active. Dr Bogdan Trifunovic, hitherto president, was reelected president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, while Vasilije Vasiljevic was reelected secretary of the Presidium. Marica Stamenkovic, hitherto member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, was elected president of the conference for the social position and activity of women. Zivan Vasiljevic and Milojko Drulovic were elected members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium from this republic. (The president of the SAWP republican conference is an ex-officio member of this presidium).

SLOVENE PRESIDENCY ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED.

LD021535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the joint session of all three chambers, Miran Potrc, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, today announced the results of the election for the president and members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia which took place during the previous session. France Popit was elected president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, while Alojz Briski, Ivo Fabinc, Majda Gaspari, Boris Majer, Andrej Marinc and Janez Stanovnik were elected Presidency members. Milan Kucan, president of the LC of Slovenia Central Committee and Joze Smole, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, are ex-officio members of the Presidency. During the discussion of the latest Federal Executive Council members, Dusan Sinijog, president of the Slovene Executive Council, said that Slovenia "in principle supports" federal government measures. He added that the Slovene Executive Council will also be taking measures, both those that will add to the federal measures and make them more specific, and those for which the republic is responsible.

SLOVENE INTERIOR SECRETARY REPORTS ON STRIKES

AU021033 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 18 Jun -- During the debate on the security situation in the republic, delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of Slovenia agreed with the assertion made by Tomaz Ertl, republican secretary for internal affairs, that the activity of numerous organizational forms of social self-protection within civil and people's protection has been efficient, but that the protection of social property, security in traffic, protection at work, and fire protection are nevertheless unsatisfactory and that great social damage and many victims result from failure to obey laws and regulations.

Ertl pointed out a "new" and worrying phenomenon -- the increased number of work stoppages and forced meetings not only in the area of economy but also in social services, which shows that a number of workers more and more frequently solve their problems outside of the self-managing methods. This is because those methods are inefficient even when workers' demands are justified, that is, in the majority of cases. Since this creates the impression that work stoppages and threats with protest meetings, marching in the streets, and other similar pressures are efficient methods for solving problems, it should be expected that apart from justified cases, we shall more and more frequently be confronted with less justified and even completely unjustified demands that will be imposed in the name of social demagoguery and political manipulaions of the difficulties and contradictions existing in our society.

The number of cases of criminal acts and offenses with political characteristics which have been dealt with has continued to decrease during this past year. However, an increase in the number of both, in particular in the form of writing slogans, has been recorded this year. Most of those criminal acts are insults to the SFRY and provocations of national and religious intolerance.

Last year for the first time, Ertl warned, we in Slovenia were confronted with numerous violations of public order with nationalistic, and above all chauvinistic characteristics. What is new is that those events have been recorded in quite a few parts of the republic. Some events in Ljubljana, Idrija, and Bovec have been treated in a sensationalist way by the domestic and foreign press, and have been given dimensions and importance they never deserved.

Chauvinism, Ertl thinks, is only one of the phenomena we see as a consequence of the unobjective, one-sided, and nihilistic interpretation of our past and present. That obviously cannot lead to greater freedom of man and to the humanization and democratization of relations in our society.

Personal insults, invented accusations, publicizing lies, and ridiculing the people we entrusted with responsible offices as a means of besmirching the social system and devaluing not only the past and the present but also every effort to overcome the current situation, and the attempt to present all this as "revolutionary courage and social engagement," are all methods of irresponsible political scheming which are also increasingly present on our social scene. Through this one provokes distrust in everyone and everything, ignores everything positive and insists upon the existing social contradictions, not in order to point to the way to solve them, but in order to deepen them, thereby creating room for one's own activity. Such activity of individuals and more or less connected groups provokes distrust even in positive attempts such as peace and ecological movements and some others.

Another assertion by Ertl also attracted the delegates' attention and approval. He said that agreeing to some individuals' demands that they be given more freedom to the detriment of others and more democracy as an unlimited right to be undisturbed in insulting, disdaining and disqualifying others, would mean agreeing to less and less freedom and more and more conflicting situations, and that could present a serious obstacle to the further development of democratic relations and -- specifically in the SR of Slovenia -- a basis for putting forth demands for making order, for a firm hand, and for more repression, which contains only another form of an otherwise equal danger to the situation in our society in the future.

'ENEMY ACTIONS' IN SPLIT COMMUNITY REDUCED

LD021144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Split, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- Actions against nationalistic, clerico-nationalistic, and clerico-fascist manifestations in the Split Community of Municipalities area have produced visible results. The number of enemy actions has been reduced, and when they do occur they are reacted to in an appropriate manner. This was stressed at the session of the presidium of the conference of the Croatian LC of the Split Community of Municipalities.

It was pointed out that the sensitivity of our working people and citizens has been stepped up when the revolution's achievements are under attack, and this especially applies to attacks against brotherhood and unity. The Federation of War Veterans joined in the LC action in Dalmatia, but proper activity on the part of the trade unions and of the youth organizations somehow failed to materialize.

It was noted that the struggle against nationalistic and other negative manifestations primarily called for political and educational action, and only then for judicial punishment. For this reason and within the framework of the struggle against the protagonists of negative and enemy manifestations, the basic task is to curb their underlying reasons, and this means that more work must be done to develop the economy and make it possible to work in partnership, to employ young people, to build houses; in a word, to assert the principles of self-management socialism. It was noted during the session that the weight of enemy activity is now concentrated on work stoppages in associated labor, and such activity is being encountered in school and student residence halls.

REPORT ON ISLAMIC COMMUNITY IN MACEDONIA

LD012230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Skoplje, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- The republican commission for relations with the religious communities of Macedonia, in considering the report on the work of the elders of the Islamic community in this respect, assessed that its activity is basically developing within the law and the Constitution. The report says, however, that an expansion in the activities of this religious community in all forms has been noticed and strict adherence to the regulations is sought.

It is assessed, says the commission's statement, that the Islamic community in Macedonia has not fully adhered to the stance of analyzing realistically the needs of believers and that the number of religious buildings is excessive. The same applies to the schooling of pupils and students in the country and abroad. Within this framework, consideration was also given to the phenomena that a significant number of pupils and students are completing their schooling abroad. Proceeding from the fact that ideological indoctrination should not be permitted through these forms of schooling, the Islamic community in Macedonia was therefore advised to direct pupils and students to the appropriate institutions in the country.

Religious instruction, it was assessed, has not always been carried out in accordance with the law. Classes have lasted longer than they should, certain pressures have been exerted on children, and instruction has been carried out by persons who are not officially part of the Islamic community. On the other hand, it was assessed, the stances of some municipal commissions that religious instruction should be banned when the ensured conditions for this are envisaged by law, are untenable.

Information was also considered on the mass departure of women to the mosques in Kumanovo, Skopje, and some other places. Within this framework, religious instruction has been organized outside the legal stipulations and the lecturers are underage girls who have no right to do this. The commission does not accept the explanation that the departure of women to the mosque for religious instructions is the result of their emancipation, because this is in contrast to the social position of women and their real emancipation.

The commission assessed that such forms of activity are unacceptable and are not in the spirit of building constructive relations between the social community and the Islamic community, among other things because they are used as a method of applying pressure to achieve the specific demands of the Islamic community. The building of correct relations with the religious communities can only be based on strict adherence to legal stipulations, the communique concludes.